FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES ADDRESS 30 MAR GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

GDR Urges Weapons Ban

LD301750Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva (ADN correspondent)--"The conclusion of an agreement to ban the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction could put a stop to a further escalation of the arms race with weapons of mass destruction." This was stressed by Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR's representative to the Geneva Disarmament Committee, on Thursday. It is extremely important that a ban should explicitly include the development of such weapons. With reference to the discussions about the banning of the neutron bomb, he said that once such a new weapon has been developed persistent attempts will be made to misuse it as an instrument to change the approximate military equilibrium. This will put a serious strain on the continuation of detente.

Ambassador Dr Herder said that the activities of the 32d UN General Assembly amounted to "agreement in principle" that measures against the arms race with weapons of mass destruction are necessary "even though differences of views about the concrete approach to the solution of this problem continue to exist."

Ambassador Dr Herder stressed: "The GDR delegation affirms its view that the most reliable barrier against the arms race with new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction would be the conclusion of a comprehensive preventative agreement as envisaged by the Soviet draft before the committee." Given the corresponding political will on the other side as well, all questions connected with the ban could be solved.

The speaker supported the Soviet proposal to set up a working group of qualified government experts and declared: "The involvement of qualified experts has proved its worth. They should play a still greater part in the future work on the agreement, especially in the discussion of the question about possible directions of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and their inclusion in the list of the types of such weapons to be banned by a comprehensive agreement."

Polish Delegate Scores Arms Race

LD302200Y Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, 30 March, PAP--(By PAP correspondent J. Wankowice):

Another plenary meeting of the present session of the disarmament committee of thirty states was held in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. Problems connected with banning the development and production of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons were the leading subject of debates.

The floor was taken by head of the Polish delegation, permanent representative of Poland to the United Nations' seat in Geneva, Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner. Presenting Poland's stance Mr Wyzner pointed to the increasing threat to international peace and security that is posed by the continuation of the arms race and in particular by a constant betterment of mass destruction weapons. The speaker stressed also that the principal and urgent task of the Geneva multilateral disarmament negotiations forum was to undertake decisive steps with the aim of adopting an international agreement union which would put a stop to further improvement of arsenals, especially as regards ever more dangerous kinds and systems of mass destruction arms.

The Polish representative hailed with satisfaction the postulate of the Soviet delegation concerning the need to establish a special group of government experts, who, acting under the auspices of the committee, would prepare a report on the potential possibilities of creating new kinds of mass annihilation weapons in various branches of science and technology.

Referring to the results of the latest session of the UN General Assembly Ambassador Wyzner recalled the appeal addressed to all states and calling for abstaining from any steps that could undermine or impede international actions undertaken with the purpose of formulating an agreement banning the possibility of taking advantage of progress attained in science and technology for military aims, for development of new and ever more dangerous weapons of mass destruction. This appeal, stressed the Polish representative, should be related in the first place to the danger resulting from production of N-bomb. The disarmament committee which over several years of existence has contributed to the working out of a range of agreements concerning the limitation of the arms race, is particularly entitled and competent to prevent the equipping of NATO armies with this kind of weapons. The policy of accomplished facts in this sphere would have unpredictable consequences for the stepping up of technological arms race in the world.

Ambassador Wyzner informed also the committee about the attitude of Polish authorities and public opinion towards the danger of deploying the nuclear neutron arms in Western Europe.

Hungarian Cites Technology Danger

LD302116Y Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 30 Mar 78

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)--The Thursday session of the Geneva Disarmament Commission was addressed by Dr Matyas Domokos, representative of the Hungarian People's Republic. In his speech he analysed the dangers inherent in technical-scientific development if the arms race so continues or becomes even more accelerated.

Under such conditions--the Hungarian envoy pointed out--exclusively obligatory international agreements can prevent that new scientific discoveries should lead to the development of new mass destruction weapons and systems. The Soviet Union has already submitted a comprehensive proposal to the disarmament commission, which was fully backed by Hungary and the rest of the socialist countries at the latest UNO session.

Ambassador Domokos then expressed the concern and protest of the Hungarian public over and against the NATO plans aiming at the production and deployment in (?Europe) of the neutron weapon. "The new mass destruction weapon is the product of the Western military doctrines," he emphasized. If the efforts to ban the neutron weapons remain fruitless the danger of an atomic war will become more imminent, and the arms race may enter a new phase. The draft agreement submitted recently by the socialist countries to the Geneva Disarmament Commission serves prevention of the above. The Hungarian delegation therefore urges the commission to start negotiations without delay on the elaboration of an international agreement stipulating the prohibition of all neutron weapons, Ambassador Matyas Domokos concluded his address.

TODOR ZHIVKOV TO MEET CEAUSESCU IN EARLY APRIL

AU3021002Y Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--On the opening of the building works on the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrocomplex in early April, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will meet Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME ON 75TH ANNIVERSARY

AU3021052Y Sofia BTA in English 1912 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--Today the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME newspaper, organ of the 120,000 member strong Bulgarian Agrarian Union, celebrates the 75th anniversary of the publication of its first issue.

In a greetings letter to its editorial office, the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, gave a high appraisal of the paper as a direct participant in the progressive struggles of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union for social progress and socialism in the capitalist past.

"After the victory of the September 9th socialist revolution ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME put in its worthy share in the consolidation of the worker-peasant union and communist-agrarian fraternity, in the ideological rearmament of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union", Mr Zhivkov emphasizes. He stresses the merits of the paper in the translation into life of the April line of the BCP, for the active participation of the BAU members in the socialist reconstruction of farming, for the development of socialist democracy and the cultural revolution. "Noble and in the people's interest is also the role of the paper in propagating Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy, in the development and deepening of the life-giving Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, Mr Zhivkov notes.

Mr Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, made a speech at the solemn meeting held here to mark the anniversary of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 March adds that Todor Zhivkov's letter to the celebration of the 75th anniversary of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME was read by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW THAI, SINGAPORE AMBASSADORS

Thai Ambassador Presents Credentials

AU3020142Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--The president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the newly appointed ambassador of Thailand to Bulgaria, Mr Khanit Sicharoen, who presented his credentials.

The Bulgarian leader expressed the confidence that the consolidation and expansion of relations between Bulgaria and Thailand will be to the benefit of the two countries and their peoples and also in the interests of the cause of world peace and international cooperation.

On his part the ambassador of Thailand also expressed his conviction that the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Thailand, based on mutual trust, respect and understanding, will continue to support and develop the already established solid and good links between the two countries and the two peoples.

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Thailand date from 1974. A trade agreement signed in 1970 is in force between the two countries. [dates as received] Their trade is still limited. Bulgaria exports to Thailand metalworking machines, electric motors, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Singapore Envoy Received

AU302017Y Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council said that cooperation between Bulgaria and Singapore had been developing successfully in the spheres of commerce, science and culture since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Today, accepting the credentials of the new ambassador of Singapore to Bulgaria, Mr Joseph Conceicao, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed conviction that the further strengthening and expansion of relations between the two countries would be in the best interest of not only the people of Bulgaria and Singapore, but would be a real contribution to the safeguarding of peace and international security.

In his speech the ambassador of Singapore stressed that: "The relations between Singapore and Bulgaria demonstrate in an eloquent manner that regardless of differences in ideology and policy, peoples could live together in the name of mutual good, on the basis of independence, sovereignty and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs."

Bulgaria and Singapore established diplomatic relations in 1967.

In 1966 and 1971 Mr Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore paid official visits to Bulgaria.

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's minister for foreign affairs, too, visited Bulgaria twice--in 1967 and in 1974.

The two countries have also exchanged parliamentary delegations.

The first trade agreement between Bulgaria and Singapore was signed in 1966. The 1977 trade between the two countries amounted to 12,071,000 dollars.

Bulgaria imports from Singapore tin, rubber, etc., and exports metalworking machines, electric fork lift trucks and i.c.e. trucks and chemicals.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORDS

AU302110Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)--There is a favourable foundation onto which to develop economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia, to expand, diversify and enrich trade, is the opinion of business circles here.

A new step in that respect are the signed documents at the first session of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian commission for economic, and techno-scientific cooperation, which ended here today. Among these are: protocol on the session, statutes of the commission, agreement for cooperation in agriculture and the food industry, and an agreement on granting credit by the Bulgarian Government to the Ethiopian Government. The documents were signed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and Mr Gessesse Wolde Kidane, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

Mr Kidane heads an Ethiopian Government economic delegation here. The delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural projects and evinced immense interest in the Bulgarian experience in these spheres.

Today, Mr Kidane was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Bulgarian premier was made familiar with the results of the session's work. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the constructive talks held at the session. Mr Stanko Todorov expressed the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to work for the further expansion of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries in agriculture, the economy, trade and transport.

At the session the Bulgarian side expressed its willingness to cooperate in the building of projects in Ethiopia in various spheres of the economy, to promote scientific and technological cooperation by sending Bulgarian specialists and by training Ethiopian cadres. A decision was made for the two countries to cooperate in agriculture, industry, transport, housing construction, the food industry, in the construction of agroindustrial and other projects.

The wish for expansion of economic, scientific and technological cooperation was reaffirmed and a conviction was expressed that the documents signed at the session as also the talks conducted represented a good foundation for all this to be accomplished.

Tomorrow the Ethiopian delegation leaves the country.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION BACK FROM MOROCCO--The BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department, returned from Morocco yesterday. The delegation visited Morocco at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism. At Sofia airport the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Nicola Stefanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, and by other high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

CONTROL COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY MEETING--The annual accountability meeting of the organs of state and people's control, at which the 1977 activity of the organs is being reviewed, is taking place in Sofia. Velko Penkov, first deputy chairman of the Committee on State and Public Control, read a report on the committee's activity. The creation of a uniform control system is to be discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU]

FORESTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR--Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Nikolay Perov) USSR deputy minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, who is visiting in Bulgaria, and (Aleksandur Popov), second secretary of a CPSU organization. Cooperation in the area of timber and forestry was discussed at the talk which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU]

HUSAK ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD302206Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a delegation of participants in the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society at Prague Castle today.

He expressed appreciation and thanks to all devoted members of this organization who contributed to the struggle for scientific-technical progress and thus also to the entire development of our socialist society.

Comrade Husak further spoke about the importance of scientific and technical development and emphasized that without the scientific-technical revolution and without speeding up its pace we cannot develop our society nor further raise the overall living standard. We must speed up scientific-technical progress in basic research in the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the other research institutes in our state. This also calls for widespread assimilation of the achievements of science and technology by workers and agricultural workers. Comrade Husak noted that it is necessary to make use of the abilities of all people, to accumulate all experience so that it may produce effective results. Socialist Czechoslovakia faces the need for large-scale enforcement of the ideas of scientific-technical progress as one of life's inevitabilities.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Husak stressed that the CPCZ, the state and public bodies will support the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society in its meritorious endeavor for the welfare of our socialist society.

In a cordial and comradely conversation the participants then appreciated the advantages of the socialist society which guarantees the working people not only the right to work, but provides great opportunities for self-realization and the application of one's capabilities.

CZECH PREMIER ADDRESSES NATIONAL COUNCIL SPRING SESSION

LD302122Y Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 30, CETEKA--A report on the fulfilling of the Czech Government program of December 1976 was delivered at the 7th meeting of the Czech National Council here today by Czech Premier Josef Korcak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium.

He pointed out the dynamic growth of the industrial and building production as well as the positive development in agriculture.

In the first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), the national income rose by 7.6 per cent.

The biggest increases were registered in the wood-processing industry, and in the glass and ceramics industries. 173,000 flats were built in the first two years, and wide reconstruction works were performed in the capital, Prague.

The planned economic growth continues also in the first years of this year. [as received]

Josef Korcak said that the standard of living of the Czechoslovak people is evidence that socialism is capable to solve also complex problems as regards raw materials, energy, food and the environment to the benefit of the citizens.

The Czech Government pays great attention to smooth supply situation, to a calm and balanced home market. As regards the consumer industry in the Czech lands, exports do not exceed the volume of the concluded yearly agreements.

Josef Korcak stressed Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, and said that thanks to it, the future can be regarded with realistic optimism despite the complex international situation.

Further Details

LD302258Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] As reported earlier in the newscast, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, today addressed the spring session of the Czech National Council. We shall now acquaint you with some highlights from his speech:

[Begin Korcak recording] The Czech Government appreciates the words of recognition addressed to it by the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the same time Comrade Husak noted that the greatest demands and claims must be made on these highest executive bodies of state power whose work affects the society as a whole which, by its level, influences the efficiency of the entire state mechanism.

He stressed that the activities of the ministries should involve less administration and more effective checking, drawing conclusions from the nonfulfillment of duties and no shirking of difficulties and responsibilities. In the spirit of these weighty words we shall approach the further safeguarding of the congress line with complete seriousness. In the interests of the further growth of the living standards of the people, economic policy remains at the center of our attention. After the past 3 years we face even greater tasks, and we are creating good preconditions for coping with them in the long-term as well. Recently the government discussed the first draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We are aware of the political importance of the timely clarification of the key trends of economic and social policy after 1980 and further in the future. We shall spare no effort and make use of all our abilities and experience to responsibly fulfill this task, set for us by the 11th session of the Central Committee. We shall continue to consolidate a united coordinated course of action by all leading bodies. In this spirit we shall deepen interaction with the federal and the Slovak Government in the interests of the high efficiency of the Czechoslovak economy as a whole and the strengthening of the fraternal cooperation of the Czech and the Slovak people and the other nationalities in the interests of our entire nation. Thus we shall implement the meaning of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation.

The people of our country are revealing their creative endeavors in the great family of socialist states, side by side with the Soviet Union. This multiplies our strength, broadens our joint capabilities and provides us with certainties for the future.

For our future work to be successful, it is necessary to think and act in the spirit of socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Comrades, the report indicates the complexities of the path ahead of us. It will not be easy, but it is correct and realistic: it is fully in keeping with the interests of the contented life of the people and the further flourishing of our socialist homeland. We know that only this path leads to our goal.

However, only people can decide whether the established targets will be attained. Therefore, in our daily work we will lean on their support and initiative. We shall orient the deepening of our cooperation with the Czech National Council and the National Front toward the mobilization of the inexhaustible resources of the working class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia, and toward the extensive explanation of the meaning of our policy.

On behalf of the government, I thank the deputies of the Czech National Council for their assistance, support and trust. Allow me also on your behalf to express the conviction that our joint endeavors will continue to be successful, that we shall successfully fulfill the tasks of the remaining years of the 5-year plan and that we shall translate into life the targets of the program statement and attain the aims of the 15th CPCZ Congress. [end recording]

SLOVAK CP DAILY REPORTS CONCLUSION OF CPSL PLENUM

AU301129Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Bratislava dispatch: "The CPSL Central Committee session has closed; to insure the objectives of the economic and social party program; 29 comrades spoke in the debate on the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; the CPSL Central Committee adopted a unanimous decision; Comrade Joseph Lenart gave the concluding speech"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Frantisek Miseja, member of the CPSL Central Committee and minister of finance of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], dealt with the financial and credit system, the stability of the currency and problems related to balancing the management of the individual departments of the SSR national economy.

Comrade Milos Marko, member of the CPSL Central Committee and director of the Slovak television service, devoted his comments to the tasks of journalists in educating and mobilizing the working people to actively participate in implementing the party program, particularly from the viewpoint of an offensive struggle against hostile bourgeois propaganda.

Comrade Jan Skoda, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee department head, discussed the party's concern for developing and expanding an effective and offensive ideological effort in shaping the socialist man and pointed to some topical problems related to contemporary education.

Winding up the CPSL Central Committee session, Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke. He stressed that the CPSL Central Committee highly appreciated the unanimously professed adherence to the Leninist approach of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on evaluating the results of implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. It is now important that the decisions, meaning and content of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session inspire, arm and mobilize the entire party, that a uniform approach within the organs and organizations of the Communist Party, the state, economic and social institutions in the further consistent fulfillment of the congress tasks be achieved. He pointed out that these problems will be on the agenda of the proceedings at the district and regional party conferences.

Comrade Jozef Lenart voiced the conviction that the results of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Committee will become an essential concern of each communist, and of all working people and citizens.

The CPSL Central Committee then unanimously adopted a resolution.

The CPSL Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Husak Meets FRG Official

LD301828Y Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 30 CETEKA--President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia received at Prague Castle today Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia Heinz Kuehn.

They discussed in a friendly atmosphere questions of mutual relations and the further possibilities of their promotion. Views were also exchanged on some problems of present-day international development with a view to consistently continuing the policy of international detente.

Czech Deputy Premier Stanislav Razl was present at the reception.

Indra Receives FRG Official

LD281450Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Heinz Kuehn, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on the further development of contacts between Czechoslovakia and the FRG on the basis of the treaty on mutual relations of December 1973.

Hula Returns From USSR

LD310920Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned to Prague from Moscow yesterday where he had attended a session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in planning.

Kempny at Scientific Congress

LD301450Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The fifth congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society continues in Prague today with a discussion on the report on activities and further tasks of the society in the development of the national economy.

The deliberations are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and government led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Officials Attend Greek Envoy's Dinner

LD302335Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 30 CETEKA--A dinner was given here this evening by Greek Ambassador Yeoryios Petroumkos in honor of the visiting Greek parliamentary delegation. The guests included Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

GDR'S FISCHER, CZECH FM SIGN TRAVEL AGREEMENT

LD302006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague (ADN correspondent)--The foreign ministers of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek, met for a friendly working talk in Czechoslovakia on Thursday. They discussed the further deepening of mutual relations as well as topical aspects of the international situation. The two ministers also signed an agreement between the two governments on visa-free travel.

RUDE PRAVO ON PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU221338Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Jaroslav Kokes article: "Democratic Centralism, the Party and the Working Class"]

[Excerpts] The experience of both the fraternal parties and our own party confirms that a main condition of enhancing the Marxist-Leninist party's combat force and improving the quality of its management work, its leading of the masses and its management of social processes on the basis of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism is the development of party life on the principles of democratic centralism and the Leninist principles of the party's structure and life.

In putting democratic centralism into practice the communist parties have always borne in mind the conditions of individual combat phases and the tasks solving and concretizing this Leninist principle in a given situation. But not only this: The CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties had to simultaneously wage a sharp battle against the rightwing opportunist, anarchist, Trotskyite and other opinions which rejected democratic centralism and attacked it from both right and left.

The experience of the international communist and workers movement clearly proves the necessity of enforcing Leninist organizational principles of party structure, and particularly democratic centralsim as the inevitable condition for consolidating the unity of Marxist-Leninist parties and enhancing their strength and action ability. That is also why the new CPCZ leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, devoted its primary attention from the very day of its inauguration to the consistent implementation of Leninist organizational principles in party life and to the consolidation of the party's leading role in society.

The development since the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses has confirmed the basic significance of the unity of the Central Committee and its bodies, of the principled policy and of the orientation to the key questions of the development of the party and society which have been put on the agenda of the party Central Committee's negotiations, as well as the basic significance of the adherence to concept and the consistent checking of the fulfillment of the party line.

Together with centralism and discipline, intraparty democracy is also indispensable for consolidating the party's unity and action ability. The party's strength lies in the conscious activity of broad party masses, an activity developing only if party members decide on all intraparty questions on the basis of democratic and collective norms anchored in the party statutes. The Central Committee therefore devotes constant care to the development of intraparty life.

Centralism and discipline in the party must be closely linked to the democratism of intraparty life. The principle that all members of party bodies can be elected and removed, and must render account, applies to all of them; all members have the right and duty to participate actively in the creation of the party life.

Likewise, the free exchange of opinions on topical theoretical and practical questions stemming from Marxism-Leninism is fully in harmony with the principle of democratic centralism and ends with the adoption of a resolution that is binding for all party members.

Intraparty democracy is an inseparable part of democratic centralism, which is the scientific concept of the opinions of the working class on democracy and organization, on freedom and discipline, on centralism and local initiative.

Under the conditions of building the advanced socialist society, the significance of implementating democratic centralism is enhanced as the demands on the implementation of the party's leading role grow; the party's influence must penetrate all spheres of socialist construction more and more deeply, and the demands and claims on all aspects of its activity and on its every member must increase.

The principle of democratic centralism is manifested both inside the party, and also in relations between the party and the broad masses of the nonaffiliated. Under the conditions existing since the working class seized political power, democratic centralism becomes the leading principle in building the socialist society. The arrangement of relations in the party becomes the leading principle in the management and the relations of the socialist society as a whole and also of its entire political system.

The significance of the organizational principles of the new type of party also lies in the fact that they, and above all the democratic centralism as the main principle, objectively reflect the social nature of the working class, that is, those features the working class gained in the sharp class battle against capitalism and that make it the most revolutionary force of the present, standing in the van of revolutionary changes, and also the leading force in building socialism.

One of the basic prerequisites of the further all-round advance of our society is the further consolidation of the role played by the working class, under the leadership of which all working people unite in the interests of fulfilling the party's program.

The building of the advanced socialist society demands that we respect more and more fully the basic law governing the present phase--the growth of the leading role of the working class; develop its activity and conscious-mindedness; increase its participation in political and social life; and comprehensively utilize the creative possibilities of the working class, the cooperative farmers and intelligentsia.

Life has convincingly shown that the main prerequisite of the successes achieved is the CPCZ Central Committee's principled policy, aimed at the all-round advance of our socialist society and the material and cultural conditions of the life of all working people, workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, and at the consolidation of social security. At the same time, the fact that the intrinsic features of the working class, this leading class of our society, are being more and more emphatically asserted in all spheres of our society's life, this fact is a necessary source of the results achieved and also the prerequisite for fulfilling new and far more complicated tasks. All this testifies to the vital unity of the party's class character and to the popular and democratic nature of all its activity.

AUSTRIAN FEDERAL CHANCELLOR KREISKY VISITS GDR

Arrives in Berlin

LD301326Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, arrived in the GDR capital of Berlin today for an official visit to the GDR. He was cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, who had invited the Austrian Government leader to the GDR.

Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky is accompanied by leading personages of his cabinet, the parliament and federal ministries.

The following members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee were present at the airport: Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other personages.

The entourage of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky includes Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister for commerce, trade, and industry; Dr Heinz Fischer, Nationalrat deputy and chairman of the club of socialist deputies and members of the Bundesrat. Dr Arthur Mussil, Nationalrat deputy and secretary general of the Federal Chamber of Trade; Dr Hans Walser, Austrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR; Dr Friedrica Bauer, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary and head of the Eastern Department in the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and other personages.

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD302145Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks began at the house of the Council of Ministers in Berlin on Thursday afternoon between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

On the GDR side the talks were attended by: Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman and minister for science and technology; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; Gerhard Schramm, GDR ambassador in Austria; Dr Herbert Plaschke, ambassador and head of the Western Europe Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Present from the Austrian side were: Dr Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry; Dr Heinz Fischer, Nationalrat deputy and chairman of the club of socialist deputies and members of the Bundesrat; Dr Arthur Mussil, Nationalrat deputy and secretary general of the Federal Economic Chamber; Dr Hans Walser, Austrian ambassador in the GDR; Dr Otto Gatscha, head of the Section for Economic Coordination and Nationalized Enterprises in the Federal Chancellor's Office; Dr Josef Meisl, head of the section for Foreign Trade and Integration in the Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry; Dr Otto Zoellner, deputy kammeramtsdirektor of the Chamber for Workers and Employees, and Dr Friedrich Bauer, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary and head of the Eastern Department in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The negotiations are mainly concerned with questions of the further development and deepening of the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria in the political, economic, cultural and contractual spheres as well as topical problems of international politics, in particular the further consolidation of peace and detente.

The talks which will be continued on Friday took place in a frank, friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding. Experts from both sides took part.

Before the start of the official talks Willi Stoph had a personal meeting with his Austrian guest.

Visits Berlin War Monument

LD301750Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In Berlin this afternoon Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky honored the memory of the victims of fascism and militarism. Dr Kreisky placed a wreath at the Unter den Linden monument where a National People's Army guard of honor was positioned and the national flags of the GDR and Austria were flying. At the monument the commandant of the GDR capital, Lt Gen Artur Kunath, welcomed the distinguished visitor who was accompanied by GDR Deputy Premier Dr Herbert Weiz. The city commandant explained to Dr Kreisky the history of the building which was designed by Schinkel as the Neue Wache. After a minute's silent tribute at the eternal flame, Dr Kreisky, who is himself a victim of Nazi persecution, bowed his head in homage to the victims of German militarism and fascism. A march-past by the guard of honor concluded the solemn ceremony.

Stoph Gives Dinner

LD302328Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday evening Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria. In their toasts the heads of government of the two states paid tribute to the continually growing good relations between the GDR and Austria on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The dinner in the hall of the House of the Council of Ministers in Berlin was attended by members of the GDR party and state leadership. The guests of the evening were the Austrian representatives accompanying Chancellor Kreisky.

Present at the dinner were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Dr Guenther Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; Erich Mueckenberger, Ernest Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz. Other personages also attended. The evening gathering took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Stoph Delivers Toast

LD302330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"We wish to express the pleasure we feel at the first visit by the head of an Austrian government to our republic." This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph at a dinner in honor of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on Thursday evening. Stoph stressed that their meeting made it possible to discuss in detail the development and deepening of the good relations between the two states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this context it was good to know "that on many questions our views are identical or close to one another."

The head of government continued: "When one considers the present process of international detente, the results which have been achieved, especially in Europe, cannot be overlooked. To this the GDR and the Republic of Austria have contributed both by the development of their bilateral relations and by their cooperation at the international level."

At the side of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community firmly allied with it, the GDR will continue to attach paramount importance to safeguarding peace and cooperating with all forces pursuing this noble aim, Willi Stoph continued.

"Though the countries of Europe vary in size and though they differ in their political and ideological positions, they have one thing in common: They all share in the responsibility to insure that the period of peace which has existed in our continent for over 30 years be maintained."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized: "We are aware of the special responsibility which our republic has in the heart of Europe on the line separating the two world systems. That is why we agree completely, Mr Federal Chancellor, with your recent statement that the understanding between the governments of the GDR and the FRG greatly eases the continuation of detente. For our part we have never lacked patience or goodwill in this respect. Our republic is ready to develop normal relations with the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with international law and the Helsinki final act, just as with other states."

"The GDR regards the Helsinki final act as the basis for the continuation of the process of detente," the politician said. "It is our determined stand that this historic document should be implemented in its entirety, step by step, and should increasingly determine the spirit and content of European cooperation. On the other hand any attempt to misuse the final act for selfish purposes can only put a strain on the process of detente.

"At present the most important task is to conclude concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. Together with all peace-loving peoples, the people of the GDR are strongly opposed to the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb. More than ever before decisive measures are needed to prevent the continuation of the arms race which threatens world peace." Complete agreement exists between the GDR and Austria on the need for political detente to be supplemented by military detente.

In conclusion Willi Stoph said: "The GDR regards Austria's active policy of neutrality as an essential factor for normalizing the political situation in Europe. We respect and appreciate the efforts of the Republic of Austria to implement the Helsinki final act in its entirety. Our republic appreciates the contribution made by your country to enrich world culture and cultivate the humanist cultural legacy. The high level of industrial development, the excellence of science and technology which is acknowledged far beyond the borders of your country, and the great achievements of the Austrian working people are well known and generally esteemed in the GDR.

"On the basis of identical interests, relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria have developed well and many more possibilities exist to intensify them. We believe that all prerequisites exist for further deepening the atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding between our two states. This can be assisted by manifold activities in the political, economic and cultural spheres and by the provision of objective information about life in our states. Personal contacts between the leading politicians are a good and suitable means for discussing bilateral and multilateral problems. In this spirit we are certain that our present meeting will impart fresh impulses to the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria."

Kreisky Replies

LD302354Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2102 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The Austrian delegation is convinced that in the next few days we will achieve great progress in our talks," Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in his toast.

Explaining the basis of his country's foreign policy, the head of government said: "I have already explained the principles of Austria's policy of neutrality during our talks today. Without doubt it began with the Austrian State Treaty. Now, just as before, it remains the foundation stone of our complete freedom and independence. How much this is true has been shown over and over again during the nearly 25 years which have elapsed. Without wishing to go into detail, I would like to take this opportunity to state once again that, as I have said on other occasions, Austria has not had to fear for its freedom and independence for a single day or for a single hour during this past nearly quarter of a century."

"After 10 years of cold war the four powers--allies in the war against Hitler--for the first time were able to come together around the conference table. Nor was this everything; along with Austria they were also able to draw up a treaty which not only founded our freedom and independence but also satisfied each of the parties to the treaty," Dr Kreisky said.

It was not until 20 years later that another event took place which provided a similarly visible expression of the development of the policy of detente: the Helsinki Conference.

Dr Kreisky continued: "To the observer, detente is determined to an essential degree by the new relationship between the two German states--the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you, as a representative of a state whose people have time and again suffered as a result of war and destruction, how great the responsibility is which the leading men in the two German states bear today for the further development of detente."

The future of detente is decided first and foremost at the place in Europe where the territories of the two German states touch each other. That is why whenever it seems that tension exists between the two German states, a certain unrest and nervousness spreads everywhere in Europe. Perhaps international usage and international courtesy should forbid any reference to this subject. However, for my part I claim the right, just like anyone who is worried about the future of our continent, to talk about it. I would like to go further: I am glad that from the talks I have had with you, Mr Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, I have gained the impression that you are aware in the highest degree of the great responsibility which must be shouldered in this respect.

"I do not speak here in order to protest against any political fate, but I can only say that this fate can undoubtedly be borne more easily in a Europe of detente than in a Europe which so separates alliances and social systems by a demarcation line that it can only lead to a state of tension whose consequences are incalculable."

Dr Kreisky continued: "It is against this background that Austria's political and economic life proceeds. On it depend social peace, human prosperity and external security. In view of this, who can be surprised that Austria stands by the policy of detente and continues to do so?"

Concerning relations between Austria and the GDE, the chancellor said that they have "developed positively, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972. Trade has doubled. We are now trying to raise our economic relations to higher levels. In this respect I would especially like to mention cooperation in third markets.

"Events of various kinds in which our two countries taking part are being held. Our cultural exchanges have developed very impressively, but there is still a great deal of room for their further development. I would also like to stress that in our mutual relations we have succeeded in creating a climate which is very conducive to the settlement of human problems." In conclusion, he called for continued good cooperation between the two states.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD311124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and the Republic of Austria have agreed to extend their mutual relations. Three treaties and agreements were signed in Berlin today as a result of the official talks held between Willi Stoph, chairman of GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. They are a "Treaty Between the GDR and the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in the Spheres of Culture and Science," and "Agreement Between the Government of the GDR and the Austrian Federal Government on Scientific-Technological Cooperation" and an "Agreement Between the GDR and the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in the Sphere of Veterinary Services."

The heads of both states, other GDR representatives and personages attending the talks assembled in the ceremonial hall of the council of ministers for the signing ceremony. Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Dr Hans Walser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria in the GDR, signed the documents.

Willi Stoph and Dr Bruno Kreisky contratulated each other on the agreements.

Journalists from the GDR and Austria, as well as representatives from press, radio and television accredited in the GDR capital were allowed to record the culmination of the 3-day official visit by the Austrian federal chancellor in the GDR in word, sound and film.

Official Talks Concluded

LD311158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, were continued and concluded on Friday. They took place in a friendly and most open atmosphere.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph briefed his Austrian guests on the successes achieved in the GDR in the shaping of the developed socialist society.

Willi Stoph and Dr Bruno Kreisky noted that on important fundamental questions of international politics, especially on detente and disarmament, both governments have identical or close standpoints. The fundamental concern of the foreign policies of both states is to safeguard a lasting peace, which is, as both statesmen emphasized, a firm basis for the relations between the GDR and Austria.

It was stressed in the agreement that good prerequisites exist for the further deepening of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and treaty spheres in accordance with the whole of the Helsinki final acts. Willi Stoph and Dr Bruno Kreisky declared that this would benefit both states and peoples, and promote the process of detente to an important degree.

During the talks questions concerning the continuation of economic relations were discussed and concrete steps and measures were agreed for the expansion of mutual trade, on cooperation in third markets and in the scientific-technological sphere. Willi Stoph and Dr Bruno Kreisky underlined the usefulness of the talks and noted that their results represent a further important step toward the deepening of relations between both states.

An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, a cultural agreement and a veterinary agreement were signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Austrian Ambassador Dr Hans Walser in the presence of Willi Stoph and Dr Bruno Kreisky.

Received by Honecker

LD311214Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday morning Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, and him entourage for a friendly meeting in the State Council building on Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin. Dr Kreisky is on an official visit to the GDR. Erich Honecker cordially welcomed the head of the Austrian Government. In the presence of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other members of the GDR Government, the representatives of both states met in the office of the chairman of the State Council. At the conclusion of his visit Dr Kreisky signed the guest book.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN POLICY

AU301008Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Dr Guenter Kertzscher article: "Austria and Its Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Before entering Chancellor Kreisky's chambers one can see in the antichamber a historical painting depicting the signing of the State Treaty of 15 May 1955. Thus a reference to a central point of Austria's foreign policy is displayed at a central place. Closely connected with the State Treaty is the Austrian constitutional law on neutrality. In this law Austria declares "voluntarily its permanent neutrality" and pledges "never to join any military alliances in the future."

In Austria, neutrality is regarded as being completely in line with the country's own interests. In this context our attention was also drawn to its geographic position.

Neutrality, as we were told, not only poses the question of what Austria must not do, but rather what it should do as a neutral country. In this context one likes to speak of an "active policy of neutrality." Dr Heinrich Fischer, parliamentary floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, singled out the principles of this policy: peaceful coexistence, cooperation with states with different social systems, support of peace initiatives and disarmament. Regarding these fundamental questions, he said, there is consensus with the opposition parties.

An active policy of neutrality requires intensive cooperation in the United States. [paragraph continues]

Under these circumstances it is probably no accident that a former Austrian foreign minister, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is today secretary general of the United Nations. Vienna is also regarded as an important seat of international organizations. In the Danube park a large group of buildings has been erected to house some of these institutions and to accommodate conferences.

Chancellor Kreisky told us that it was necessary to further consolidate the results of Helsinki. In this context he displayed ideas which come very close to the Warsaw Pact proposals, such as measures to promote cooperation in the fields of environmental protection, transportation and energy. There are many interesting problems in the field of energy and promising possibilities of solving them, he said, and stressed Austria's interest in development of European waterways.

Foreign Minister Pahr summed up the situation: It has become evident since Helsinki that quite a few things have been achieved in 2 1/2 years, and that much still remains to be done. But this is not something that would worry him, he said. The Helsinki final act was intended as an instrument for the future.

The talks on the reduction of armament and armed forces in central Europe are taking place in Vienna--because it is neutral soil. Austria is not a direct participant in the talks but it does take an interest--not only as the host--in positive results. Foreign Minister Pahr said that a success at the disarmament talks would be highly desirable. In this context we referred to Austria's position between the two military alliances and said Austria always wants to actively contribute to the safeguarding of peace.

The foreign minister said that Austria does not possess any nuclear weapons, nor could it ever do so. Austria advocates the abolition of nuclear weapons. When asked specifically about his opinion on the neutron bomb, he said: The neutron bomb is an atomic bomb. Therefore, our attitude toward it is a negative one. Chancellor Kreisky declared that it would be necessary for the United States and the Soviet Union to talk about the neutron bomb to avoid another turn in the arms race spiral.

Vienna pays great attention to the Mideast problem and, in line with its fundamental attitude, advocates a peaceful solution, on the basis of the familiar provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 242. Foreign Minister Pahr, who had just returned from a trip to the Mideast regarded the situation as serious but said that one had to continue putting one's hopes on negotiations. In reply to our question, he confirmed that the Geneva Conference would certainly be an opportunity to continue the [peace] efforts.

All this shows that Austria holds identical or similar views to the GDR on all important fundamental questions of international relations. Thus the bilateral relations, irrespective of the different social systems, are developing in line with the principles of Helsinki--the principles of peaceful coexistence. Austria was one of the first capitalist states in Europe to establish--before all the NATO states--diplomatic relations with the GDR, on 21 December 1972.

Foreign Minister Pahr assessed the starting position for the further development of relations as good. Problems that might ensue will be solved in the spirit of Helsinki, he said, adding that there are great possibilities for intensifying the relations. Indeed a direct cooperation has developed between the various ministries and institutions in all sorts of fields. In the past interstate agreements have been concluded on trade, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation, on transport problems, consular affairs and in the field of public health. Further agreements in the fields of culture, scientific-technical cooperation and veterinary medicine are about to be signed.

Undoubtedly the first official visit of Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Austrian Republic, will constitute a high point of the relations between our states and give them a new impetus.

STOPH, SINDERMANN RECEIVE DEPARTING BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

LD301452Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today recieved Carlos de Barros, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil, for a farewell visit. During the ensuing discussion, questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations were discussed. Horst Sindermann thanked the diplomat for his work. Ambassador de Barros also had a meeting on the same occasion with Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUES ISSUE STATEMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD301444Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A declaration calling for the banning of the neutron bomb has been adopted by Gerald Goecting, president of the GDR League of International Friendship, and the presidents of the 31 societies and committees for friendship with other peoples. The declaration, which was published on Thursday in Berlin, states: "Our common aim is understanding and development of friendship among all peoples of the world. It is only attainable if peace is upheld. Today peace is gravely threatened as a result of the arms race which is to be exacerbated by the U.S. production of the neutron bomb and the plans to deploy it in the NATO states of Western Europe."

The declaration stresses in conclusion: "The preparations to produce this weapon, which is hostile to mankind, accompany an increased campaign to slander the peace plans of the socialist countries and an attempt to arouse hatred against them. This campaign of incitement and slander must be countered in the interests of peace and the development of friendship between the peoples."

COMMITTEE SENDS AID TO LEBANON REFUGEES

LD301440Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] GDR solidarity goods were flown to Beirut today by a special Interflug plane for the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The GDR Solidarity Committee announced that the Palestinian Red Crescent, as well as progressive Lebanese organizations are shortly to receive further deliveries for the victims of the recent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon. With their intensified solidarity actions, the GDR population is at the same time endorsing the demand for a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab areas and the right of the Palestinian people to their own state.

HAVANA REPORTS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER IN LEIPZIG

FL302220Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 23 Mar 78 FL

[Text] It was learned that Cuban Chemical Industry Minister Antonio Esquivel today arrived in Leipzig, a city in the south of the GDR, where he will be participating in the 52d session of the CEMA permanent commission meeting on chemical industry. Joint research plans in the chemical sector for the period 1981-85 will be discussed at the meeting.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Kadar

LD301438Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar visited Willy Brandt at his residence during his current trip to Hungary. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, reviewed some issues concerning the international workers movement in a direct, friendly discussion.

Visit Ends, Communique Issued

LD302025Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

["Willy Brandt [word indistinct] Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 30, (MTI)--At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Willy Brandt, president of the German Social Democratic Party, visited the Hungarian People's Republic between March 21 and 30. He was accompanied by Professor Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth, member of the GSDP's [German Social Democratic Party] Presidium, Mr Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state, Hans-Eberhart Dingels, head of the party's foreign affairs department, and Michael Bertram, head of the presidential bureau.

In the course of their visit to Hungary Willy Brandt and his suite called at parliament, the united incandescent lamp factory, the "Bakony" cooperative farm of Zirc and saw the sights of Budapest, its surroundings and of County Veszprem.

During the visit Janos Kadar and Willy Brandt had sincere and cordial talks on issues concerning the international political and economic life, as well as relations between the two countries and parties. The talks were attended by the members of Willy Brandt's suite, and on behalf of the HSWP by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, by Janos Berecz, head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, deputy head of the department Gyula Horn, and by Central Committee official Lajos Jahoda.

In the course of the comprehensive exchange of views agreement was reached that the policy of peace and detente should be continued and wide-ranging international efforts are needed to curb the armament race and promote disarmament. With a view to strengthening European peace and security the representatives of the two parties support the constructive steps aimed at implementing the stipulations of the Helsinki final act.

Great importance is being attached to developing fruitful relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Agreement was reached on continuing the contacts and dialogues between the two parties.

Willy Brandt and his entourage left Budapest Thursday evening.

They were seen off at the Ferihegy Airport of the Hungarian capital by Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Department, Gyula Horn, deputy department-head at the CC, and Lajos Jahoda, official of the CC. Also present there was Hermann Kersting, FRG Ambassador to Budapest.

PAL LOSONCZI VISITS BACS-KISKUN COUNTY

LD301318Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] "Pal Losonczi has visited Bacs-Kiskun County." The member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, was welcomed by the county's party and government leaders. Losonczi then met members of the county party executive committee and heard a briefing about life in the county. "After the briefing the president of the Presidential Council discussed his experience gained during earlier visits. He discussed achievements and said that in addition to increases in material benefits, he attributed equal significance to the changing outlook which was evident in the county." Pal Losonczi will continue his tour of the county in the afternoon with a visit to agricultural farms.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN--Budapest, March 30, MTI--At the invitation of the World Federation of Hungarians, Albert J. Grassby, high commissioner of the Australian public affairs office, paid a visit to Hungary between March 27 and 30. The Australian politician was received by Under Secretary of Education Janos Gosztonyi, by Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, and by Zoltan Szabo, general secretary of the World Federation of Hungarians. The high commissioner called at a national minority school, as well as at the editors' office of the radio programme "Szulofoldunk". [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

FRG COOPERATIVES DELEGATION--Budapest, March 30 MTI--At the invitation of the Hungarian National Council of Cooperatives, Lorenz Falkenstein, president of the FRG's Raiffeisen association of cooperatives, and Arthur Schiffgen, director of the association in charge of international affairs, paid a visit to Hungary between March 23 and 30. They carried on official talks with Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, and with Bela Czimbalmos, general secretary of the National Council of Cooperatives. The West German delegation left Budapest on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest in English 1720 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

CEMA WORK GROUP SESSION--The nuclear instrument industry work group of the CEMA permanent atomic energy committee held its 35th session in Pecs. During its 4-day talks, questions pertaining to the regulating and controlling systems of atomic power stations were discussed. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 78 p 8 AU]

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ MEET WITH METAL INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD310010Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the annual metal workers day--the professional day of nearly 1.5 million workers of the engineering industry and the heavy and agricultural machinery industry--and also on the 70th anniversary of the metal workers trade union, Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today met with a group of representatives from various sectors and enterprises of these industries.

During the meeting Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the metal workers are successfully implementing their tasks; they are supplying an increasing number of better and more up-to-date products. However, at present particular stress should be placed on increasing the effectiveness of thrift at enterprises. Among other things, further rationalization of the management of metals, which must be imported in considerable quantities, is necessary.

Taking the rostrum Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, underlined the economic importance of the colossal leap forward made by the Polish metal industry. Its results include very complicated computer systems as well as large installations for power stations and the building industry, and also goods for everyday use. Speaking about social problems, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee pointed to the need for further improvement of working conditions. Referring to the achievements and the rich traditions of the metal workers trade union, he underlined the importance of educational activities. Through daily work with people your union is making a valuable contribution to building the country's industrial potential, and consequently to the improvement of society's living conditions, Edward Gierek said. At the end of the meeting Edward Gierek conveyed best wishes for success in work and personal life to all metal workers and their families.

GIEREK ADDRESSES PATHFINDERS MEETING 30 MAR

LD310858Y Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 30 March, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek met today with a delegation of participants in the 2nd forum of activists of pathfinder service to socialist Poland.

Taking the floor at the end of the meeting Edward Gierek stressed that the Pathfinders' organization created a good platform for acquainting the younger generation of Poles with the duties of citizens and helped shape best features among young people. The service to socialist Poland, said Edward Gierek, means at present an active attitude at all levels of social, political and economic life. Next, the PUWP CC first secretary pointed to a range of problems that the Polish Pathfinders' Union should give particular attention to in its work with youth.

Among the most important tasks that Edward Gierek mentioned are the consolidation and shaping of proper human relations, strengthening of the feeling of responsibility and inculcating of respect for parents and the elders.

"Your union, said Edward Gierek, ought to cultivate the most precious national traditions strengthening patriotism among youth.

You are co-responsible for the fate of Poland, for her secure peaceful development, for the continuous growth of her strength and the wellbeing of Poles. You should show care, he added, that an honest pathfinder's attitude prevails among you every day, that the highest moral values and virtues of character are universal among you".

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR SCHAUFELE

LD310002Y Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 March, PAP--Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received in the Belweder Palace today the new U.S. ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to Poland, William Schaufele who presented credentials to the Polish head of state.

During the audience present were: Secretary of the Council of State Ludomir Stasiak and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek. The ambassador was accompanied by members of the embassy staff.

After the ceremony, Ambassador Schaufele was received by Professor Jablonski in a private audience and laid a wreath at the unknown soldiers' tomb in Warsaw.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP

AU3017502Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "The Second Trip"]

[Text] U. S. President Jimmy Carter has begun his second foreign trip with Venezuela. Incidentally, this trip supplements in a way his previous trip to Europe, Asia and Africa, which had to be cut short. The congressional fight to pass the energy program did not allow Carter to leave Washington for very long at that time, but we should keep in mind that the present trip is also taking place in the shadow of energy problems. This is because energy questions will certainly constitute one of the top issues in the talks in Venezuela and Nigeria. These two countries are supplying more and more crude oil to the United States (some 25 percent of all the oil imported by the United States). Many commentators believe that the American leader will insist both in Caracas and Lagos on maintaining the present oil prices.

People in Nigeria are also expecting the promised speech by the American leader on U.S. policy toward the states of black Africa, and especially on Washington's position on the question of South Africa. The entire African trip, the first official trip by an American president to black Africa, is to symbolize the U.S. interest in this region and U.S. desire to invigorate contacts with developing countries.

The visit to Brazil will certainly be the most difficult stage of Carter's travels. This stage may test the President's diplomatic skills and provide a test for the human rights campaign, which was so extensively publicized at one time. This is because Brazilian-American relations are not too good: President Geisel's government has been criticized by some U.S. circles.

The trip will certainly not be easy, but Washington expects it will enrich U.S. foreign policy with new accents and will be successful for the President, who is wrestling with internal difficulties.

DAILY SAYS SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS AT CROSSROADS

LD301704Y Warsaw PAP in English 1223 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 March, PAP--"The Soviet-American relations and--consequently--the process of detente between the East and West have reached an exceedingly delicate phase", the Polish Catholic Daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote. Calling this phase critical would be to say too much, the paper said and was inclined to describe it as "oscillations of the U.S. administration", the term PRAVDA had used two days earlier with reference to a slow-down in SALT negotiations.

"The American administration has now reached the same crossroads as in the first months of Carter presidency: it oscillates between the temptation to make politics from the position of force and the awareness of the need for coexistence on reasonable terms.

"The fact can hardly be regarded as favourable for stabilizing world politics that the oscillation affects the peaks of power in the United States, namely Congress, President's aides and the President's own views.

"A distinction should, however, be made between a fluctuating state, which poses a high risk, and negative determinations, which would be a direct threat to the process of detente if not to peace", the paper remarked.

"The United States oscillates round the disarmament issue. The conservatives in Congress, who are exceptionally noisy on the problem, disseminate outrageous [word indistinct] on the superiority the Soviet Union would allegedly acquire as a result of a SALT agreement.

"The American leadership, [passage indistinct].

At the same time, the unofficial and provisional nature of the postponement of the decision on neutron bomb indicates that the U.S. administration may intend to use the bomb as a bargaining issue (?for) Soviet concessions in other types of (?weapons), the paper said.

"East-West relations are at crossroads. The situation, though, is not likely to last as significant decisions will soon be taken."

WOJTASZEK VIEWS BLOC DISARMAMENT EFFORTS, NEUTRON BOMB

LD311005Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek: "Paramount Problem of Detente"]

[Text] Warsaw--One of the main directions in the activity of the PZPR and the Polish Government in the sphere of strengthening international detente is the consistent struggle to end the arms race, particularly the production of weapons of mass destruction, and to make the transition to effective disarmament. These efforts are closely connected with the main aim of the socialist states' policy of strengthening peace, which is aimed at safeguarding mankind from the horrors of thermonuclear war.

This political line is predetermined by the very bases of the socialist system in our countries, for which the struggle for peace and socialism is indivisible. [paragraph continues]

The successes of this consistent policy of the socialist community in the struggle to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the need for further relaxation of international tension place on the agenda the question of consolidating all peace-loving forces and supplementing political detente with military detente. This is the key task.

However, forces representing the interests of the military-industrial complex and champions of the cold war, who would like to impose on the world the dangerous path of further stoking the arms race and who are creating hotbeds of tension and conflicts, continue to be active in the West. This is evidenced, in particular, by the steps being taken by NATO. NATO circles are seeking to develop a race for new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. This is creating a real danger of a new spiral in the buildup of arms, increasing the risk of nuclear conflict, complicating the situation in Europe and placing on the peoples' shoulders an even greater burden of military expenditure.

Today neutron weapons occupy a special place in the plans of NATO staffs. The U.S. administration is considering the question of starting production of these weapons and deploying them in Western Europe. It is even trying publicly to substantiate its intentions. These attempts, however, have given rise to a resolute public protest movement throughout the world. Influential political forces in West Europe, particularly in countries such as Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, are protesting against the planned deployment of neutron weapons in Europe. And numerous protest voices are now to be heard in the United States itself. This is understandable, for the problems of war and peace are inseparably linked with the vital interests of all mankind and with its desire totally to eliminate the possibility of nuclear disaster and to insure man's basic right--the right to a peaceful life.

The policy of the socialist states profoundly accords with these aspirations of the peoples. The community countries, and above all the Soviet Union, which, taking into account its defense might and international authority, has special responsibility for the maintenance of peace, have submitted numerous proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, particularly the production of weapons of mass destruction, in order gradually to reduce and then totally liquidate it. Let us recall, for example, the proposals made by the Soviet Union in the memorandum of 28 September 1976, which provide for a number of effective measures aimed at ending the nuclear arms race and banning the introduction of new systems of weapons of mass destruction.

A special role in this sphere was played by the Soviet proposals formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the report on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In this report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who has won authority throughout the world as a staunch defender of the policy of easing tension, creatively developed important points in the peace policy elaborated by the CPSU.

Poland fully supports these important proposals. The Polish Sejm and government adopted a resolution expressing full support for the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers appeal "to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries of the world."

The USSR's activity aimed at banning neutron weapons is of very great significance. Poland fully supports the proposal for the mutual renunciation of production of the neutron bomb--a proposal contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions on 24 December 1977. Speaking from the platform of the Second PZPR National Conference, Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of our party's Central Committee, said: "We fully share the profound concern of the world public in connection with the plans to produce a new kind of weapon of mass destruction--the neutron bomb. This would considerably increase the threat of thermonuclear war on our continent. Therefore we warmly support the Soviet proposal regarding the conclusion of an agreement on mutual renunciation of production of neutron weapons."

The activities of Polish diplomacy both at international forums tackling questions of disarmament and in bilateral contacts with Western states are aimed at the practical implementation of this political line. Our decisively negative attitude toward the plans to produce neutron weapons and to deploy them in Europe was presented during the summit talks held at the end of last year between Poland and the FRG, and also between Poland and the United States.

The Polish people, who experienced such a tragic fate in the last war, are profoundly concerned at the intensification of the arms race. Naturally, Polish public opinion has decisively condemned the plans to produce neutron weapons. This has been reflected in many resolutions and statements published by our representative public organizations--the committee of defenders of peace and the public committee for security and cooperation in Europe--and by professional, women's, youth and other organizations. On 16 March this year the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Polish Sejm adopted a resolution categorically protesting the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Europe. This document has now been sent to the foreign affairs commissions of all the parliaments of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It contains an appeal for cooperation in the struggle for renunciation of the use of this new weapon.

We consider the neutron bomb, which is aimed primarily at destroying everything living, extremely inhuman and deserving of decisive condemnation in the light of the elementary principles of international law and morality. It is a weapon which, more than any other, can cause nuclear escalation. The deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe could increase the danger of a nuclear conflict along with its devastating results on both a regional and a global scale.

Production of neutron weapons would usher in a new phase in the arms race and in the production of weapons of mass destruction--together with all the negative consequences for the world ensuing from this process, particularly for the situation in Europe. The calculations of those cold war strategists who believe that they will be able to secure military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as the result of an arms buildup are illusory. The stoking of the arms race in Europe contradicts the very essence and logic of the relaxation of tension on our continent. Just like our allies, we believe that the successes in improving the political climate in Europe have created favorable conditions for supplementing political detente with specific measures in the sphere of military detente. But instead the forces which cling to the trenches of the cold war are trying to accelerate a new phase of the arms race.

The prospects for further relaxation of tension and the socialist countries' specific steps and proposals aimed at consolidating it are set out in detail in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee adopted in November 1976. These proposals have since been renewed repeatedly, including during the Belgrade meeting.

The socialist states reject all concepts of building relations among the countries on the basis of the "position of strength" policy, an expression of which is NATO's policy of producing neutron weapons. They are dangerous concepts resulting in the intensification of the arms race in an increasing spiral and in the growing risk of nuclear conflict.

In this situation the main task is to begin talks aimed at the total prohibition of neutron weapons. The socialist states have submitted proposals in this sphere at the disarmament committee in Geneva. The draft convention provides for a comprehensive ban on these weapons and proposes, in particular, the adoption by states of a commitment not to produce, stockpile, deploy anywhere whatsoever or use nuclear neutron weapons. To insure the realization of these commitments the draft convention provides for a corresponding effective system of monitoring.

An understanding on the prohibition of neutron weapons in the present situation would be a key factor in the strengthening of international security. It would contribute to the relaxation of tension and create a favorable atmosphere for a dialog on questions of disarmament, including for the talks being held in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Such a step would give weight to the treaties limiting nuclear armament which have already come into force, particularly the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The draft convention submitted by the socialist countries on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons is concrete testimony to their peaceful policy founded on Leninist principles. The important new initiative is at the same time a manifestation of the socialist states' unity of action. This unity is the source and guarantee of the successes which our states are achieving in the international arena in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV TO INAUGURATE HYDROELECTRIC STATION

AU301838Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] A meeting between RCP General Secretary and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and BCP Central Committee First Secretary and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Comrade Todor Zhivkov will take place at the beginning of April this year on the inauguration of the construction of the Turnu Magurele-Nicopole hydroelectric station.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SWISS AMBASSADOR

AU301529Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Pierre Henri Thevenaz who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the Swiss ambassador extended a friendly message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes on behalf of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation. In his speech, Pierre Henri Thevenaz stressed the sound relations of cooperation that exist between Romania and Switzerland and their cooperation at an international level. He pointed out that the different social systems in the two countries have not hindered them in establishing friendly relations characterized by mutual understanding and respect, feelings which are based on their joint love for independence and on their desire to struggle to defend it.

Cooperation between Romania and Switzerland was especially emphasized in their identical or very close viewpoints expressed at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both in Helsinki and in Belgrade the Swiss Confederation and the Socialist Republic of Romania struggled jointly to make the realistic and constructive proposals regarding the strengthening of security in Europe prevail.

Stressing then that at an economic level both sides are interested in development, the speaker stressed that Switzerland is ready to examine, in an open spirit, any tangible proposal aimed at developing exchange and cooperation between the two countries.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, conveyed friendly greetings to the members of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, as well as best wishes. In his speech the head of the Romanian state stressed the relations of cooperation between Romania and Switzerland and between their peoples; relations which in recent years have experienced a positive evolution through intensified economic, scientific-technical and cultural exchange.

After stressing the sound cooperation between the two countries in efforts to establish a climate of security and cooperation in Europe and to resolve certain major international problems, the head of the Romanian state expressed the desire that Romanian-Swiss relations of cooperation develop in the interests of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international understanding. He pointed out that there are many opportunities for expanding cooperation and mutual exchange in various fields. The speaker then stressed that Romania promotes broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system and on the basis of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force in international life.

The conclusion of the Belgrade meeting with unsatisfactory results illustrates that the process of detente is still quite fragile. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify efforts by all peoples so that by the next meeting in Madrid relations among the states on the continent are improved and the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is expanded. Romania is firmly in favor of and constantly acts for the achievement of general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, for the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the participation of all states in resolving the problems facing mankind and for the achievement of a better and more just world.

After the presentation ceremony the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania had a cordial talk with the new Swiss ambassador.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BRAZILIAN ENVOY

AU301528Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the ambassador of Brazil to Bucharest, Paulo Braz Pinto da Silva, on a farewell visit at the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

MANESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU301841Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received Vasil Tsanov, minister of Transportation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who is visiting our country. During the meeting the two sides dealt with issues concerning economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, particularly in transportation.

The Bulgarian guest also had talks at the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications on practical ways and means to expand cooperation and collaboration between the relevant ministries of the two countries.

MANESCU RECEIVES BURUNDI AMBASSADOR

AU301842Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the government Comrade Manea Manescu this afternoon received Libere Ndabakwaje, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to Bucharest, at the latter's request.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN PRESENTS CIVIL DEFENSE LAW REPORT

AU292258Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Report on the draft law on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented at the 24th session of the Grand National Assembly by Ion Coman, candidate member of the RCP Executive Political Committee and minister of national defense]

[Text] As empowered by the Defense Council and by the government, please allow me to introduce the draft law on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania for your examination and endorsement. [paragraph continues]

The great and particularly significant political, patriotic and revolutionary events that dominate the country's sociopolitical and economic life, and the remarkable achievements in implementing the historic decisions of the 11th congress and of the national party conference conclusively illustrate our people's creative force and their determination to raise Romania to ever higher levels of civilization and progress.

As stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in his detailed and clear-sighted speech at the Thursday Central Committee plenum, as an organic complement to its constructive domestic policy Romania promotes an active foreign policy and is contributing to establishing a new and democratic policy in the world, based on respect for law and ethics in international relations, and is consistently struggling in behalf of respect of each people's right to independently decide their destinies, and in behalf of applying the principles of sovereignty, independence and noninterference in internal affairs in interstate relations.

Consistently endeavoring to intensify the trend toward detente in international life and to settle mankind's problems to the satisfaction of the peoples, the RCP, aware of its great responsibility for the fate of our country and nation, has elaborated its own concept of the organization of national defense.

Formulating the essence of this concept, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, said: "In view of the fact that currently an anti-imperialist, defensive war can only be a people's war, the party and government are concerned with consolidating the combat capabilities of all the people, so that each citizen is always capable of defending the socialist achievements and the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, just as today they are implementing the party's policy of building socialism."

Civil defense in our country--an integral part of the national defense system--is based on the above concept and is directly contributing to preparing the population, the land and the national economy for defense.

In accordance with the country's constitution and laws, the draft law sanctions the obligation of all the citizens--men and women, regardless of nationality--to take an active part in all activities designed to insure the normal continuation of economic, political and social work, and to defend the people and material property of nature in time of war or under any other special conditions. The citizens will be trained in civil defense within the framework of the general defense training system.

The draft also specifies the civil defense measures applied in times of peace and war, as well as the functions of central state administration bodies, people's councils and other socialist organizations in implementing these measures.

The draft establishes functions and responsibilities concerning the organization, leadership and operation of civil defense, thus providing the legislative framework necessary for mobilizing all the human and material resources to protect the population and property. It expressly states that the military and civil defense units are obligated to participate directly in eliminating the consequences of natural calamities or disasters, and in extinguishing fires at large enterprises.

The regulations proposed are based on the particular features of our land, on the changes wrought in the socioeconomic development of the localities and the socialist units, and on the experience gained from past activities.

I would also like to stress that the draft law is in accord with all the legislative regulations adopted in recent years on the initiative and under the guidance of the party leadership and of the party general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, personally; to rigorously provide precise legal bases for all social and state activities, including comprehensive preparations for the defense of the country.

Thus, the draft law on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania provides a uniform concept of the principles and norms governing civil defense activities. In light of these considerations, I suggest that the Grand National Assembly pass the draft law.

TEXT OF GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S CIVIL DEFENSE LAW

AU2923385Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Text of Grand National Assembly law on the civil defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Civil defense is based on the RCP concept of the defense of the fatherland and of the revolutionary achievements of socialism by all people.

In conformity with the country's constitution and laws, all citizens--men and women--irrespective of nationality, are obligated to actively participate in all actions designed to insure the progress of the socioeconomic activity under favorable conditions and to protect citizens and material goods in times of war and in other special situations.

Therefore, all people are called upon to participate in an organized manner in implementing the civil defense measures; it is each citizen's duty to acquire all the necessary knowledge to enable him to fulfill under any conditions the tasks incumbent upon him under the civil defense law.

To implement the civil defense measures, the state bodies, socialist units and civic organizations are obligated to guarantee the people's protection, the integrity of equipment and of other material goods and the normal progress of the production process.

To create the appropriate organizational framework for fulfilling the civil defense tasks incumbent upon state and civic bodies and organizations and upon all citizens in the fatherland, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1--Civil defense, part and parcel of the national defense system, is based on the party's and state's concept of the fatherland's defense by all people.

Civil defense must insure the people's training and the preparation of territories and the economy for the normal progress of economic, political and social activity, as well as for the protection of citizens and material goods of any kind in times of war and in special situations.

Article 2--All the fatherland's citizens, men and women, irrespective of nationality, are obligated to acquaint themselves with the civil defense rules and measures, to participate, if need be, in carrying out all actions to protect the people and goods and to insure the normal progress of economic, political and social life.

Article 3--The civil defense measures are being implemented in accordance with the other measures to prepare for the fatherland's defense in keeping with the decisions of the Council for the Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the orders of the supreme commander of the armed forces. The application of civil defense measures in special situations is decided by the Defense Council at the proposal of the minister of national defense.

Article 4--Civil defense has the following main missions:

A) The training of citizens and of civil defense units for civil defense;

B) The protection of citizens against the effects of mass destruction weapons and of conventional weapons by individual means, sheltering, dispersion and evacuation;

C) The protection of material goods of any kind by dispersion, evacuation, concealment, camouflaging and by other technical and organizational measures that will contribute to insuring the constant operation of economic units in special situations;

D) Warning people and working staff in localities and socialist units about the danger of air raids by informing and alerting them;

E) The limitation and elimination of air raid consequences, participation in restoring the production capacity of socialist units;

F) The identification, neutralization and clearing of live ammunition from territories;

G) The participation of military units and civil defense units in actions to localize and eliminate the consequences of natural disasters and catastrophies.

Article 5--The Ministry of National Defense organizes, leads and coordinates the application of measures to protect the people and material goods, to train citizens and to insure that the other civil defense activity in counties, localities and socialist units is being carried out.

Article 6--The ministries, the other central bodies, local bodies and socialist units are dutybound to insure the protection of the working people under their jurisdiction, of equipment and aggregates and to take the necessary measures to insure the normal progess of the production process and of other socioeconomic activity.

Chapter II

The Organization of Civil Defense

Article 7--The minister of national defense is the head of civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania and his task is to lead, guide and supervise the civil defense activity in conformity with the decisions of the Council for the Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and with the orders of the supreme commander of the armed forces.

The civil defense command is being organized within the framework of the Ministry of National Defense.

Article 8--Ministers and the leaders of the other central bodies and socialist units are the chiefs of civil defense in these bodies and units. The chairmen of committees and executive bureaus of people's councils are the chiefs of civil defense in counties, municipalities, towns and communes.

The chiefs of civil defense envisaged by paragraphs 1 and 2 lead and coordinate the civil defense activity in socialist bodies and units or, if applicable, in counties, municipalities, towns and communes.

Article 9--Civil defense units, specialized civil defense commissions and civil defense general staffs are being organized in ministries; and the other central bodies, in executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils and in socialist units.

Article 10--Civil defense units are being organized for participation in actions to limit and eliminate the consequences of air raids, natural disasters and catastrophes. The civil defense units incorporate people able to work, men between 20-60 years of age and women between 20-55, who do not participate in other forms of training for the fatherland's defense.

Article 11--The civil defense commissions are being organized in order to study and apply civil defense measures in various specialities: medical, communication and alarm systems, protection and sheltering, protecting against chemical weapons, electro-technical and other such protection.

Article 12--Civil defense general staffs are being organized to guide and coordinate the activity by the civil defense commissions and units and by all the people.

Article 13--The organization of civil defense units, commissions and general staffs is decided by State Council decree.

Article 14--To implement the civil defense measures, the citizens have the following obligations:

A) To participate in preparing for civil defense in order to acquaint themselves with the necessary practices in this activity;

B) To implement all measures worked out by the civil defense bodies in times of peace or war;

C) To participate in actions to limit and eliminate the consequences of air raids, and in localizing and eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and catastrophes;

D) To participate in building shelters of collective interest and in securing space for shelters in private buildings or plots of land;

E) To buy gas masks and medical kits for use against chemical weapons.

Article 15--Training for civil defense is done in conformity with the programs drawn up by the Ministry of National Defense and on the basis of the specialized material worked out by the ministries and the other central bodies.

The following bodies participate in civil defense: specialized units and commissions; general staffs and chiefs of civil defense; patriotic guards; youth paramilitary detachments for the Fatherland's defense; civil firemen units; voluntary medical units and Red Cross nurses; working people from socialist units; students, schoolchildren, other citizens, as well as the staff of military units and the units of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 16--The ministries and the other central bodies, the counties, localities and socialist units organize regular civil defense exercises and practices in conformity with the preparation provisions approved by the minister of national defense.

Chapter III

The Protection of the People and Material Goods

Article 17--The protection of the people and of material goods against the effects of mass destruction weapons and conventional weapons is insured on the basis of a set of measures such as: the information and alarm system, sheltering, dispersion and evacuation concealment, camouflaging and other technical and organizational measures.

Article 18--The measures to protect the people and material goods are implemented in a different manner in keeping with the category of localities and in accordance with the importance of the socialist units and the military units and points. The division of localities according to categories and the civil defense measures to be applied in times of war and in special situations are established by State Council decree.

Article 19--The civil defense command and the civil defense general staffs inform and alert people and the working people in localities and socialist units in case of air raid danger. Civil defense general staffs inform and alert people in case of natural disasters and catastrophies on the basis of the decision of the civil defense chiefs in affected counties, localities and socialist units.

Article 20--To reduce the effects of air raids, part of the staff in ministries, the other central bodies, local bodies and socialist units and certain categories of citizens and material goods, as well as certain national cultural heritage establishments are to be dispersed or evacuated. The dispersion and evacuation plans are drawn up by the ministries, the other central bodies, as well as by the executive committees of the county people's councils and the people's council of Bucharest municipality with the approval of the minister of national defense.

Article 21--The initiation of dispersion and evacuation is decided by the Council for the Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the proposal of the minister of national defense.

Article 22--The protection in shelters of the working people in socialist units and that of the other citizens against air raids with mass destruction weapons is insured by utilizing the natural characteristics of territories, building basements, technical tunnels [tunelurildr tehnologice], urban and district heating ducts, other underground construction that can be equipped for this purpose, existing civil defense shelters and by building and equipping shelters in times of peace or on the basis of the plan for mobilizing the national economy.

The Ministry of National Defense submits proposals to the Council for the Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania for approval regarding the construction, in times of peace, of shelters for civil defense.

Article 23--The protection of the people and of material goods against the contamination effect of mass destruction weapons is insured on the basis of measures worked out by the Ministry of National Defense, together with the other ministries and central bodies and together with the executive committees of county people's councils and the Bucharest municipal people's council.

Chapter IV

The Limitation and Elimination of Air Raid Consequences or the Consequences of Natural Disasters and Catastrophies

Article 24--The actions to limit and eliminate air raid consequences are to take place and are to be guided on the basis of the recommendations made by the civil defense chiefs in affected counties, localities and socialist units.

Article 25--The following bodies participate in actions to limit and eliminate air raid consequences: military units of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with their mission and situation; civil defense units; militia units; civil firemen units; subunits of patriotic guards and youth paramilitary units for the Fatherland's defense; voluntary medical units and Red Cross nurses; the working people from socialist units; students, schoolchildren and the other citizens able to work.

Article 26--Military units and civil defense units participate in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters or catastrophies; they participate in restoring the production capacities affected by air raids and in extinguishing fires in large units.

Article 27--The ministries, the other central bodies, the executive committees of the county people's councils and the Bucharest municipal people's council and the socialist units carrying out work on plots of land with indications that there is still live ammunition around shall take measures to insure that the work security regulation drawn up by the Ministry of National Defense is being respected.

The bodies and units under Paragraph 1 shall take action, together with the working personnel under their jurisdiction and together with all people, to train people to prevent accidents when clearing ammunition and when mine sweeping is carried out.

Chapter V

The Tasks of Ministries, of the Other Central and Local State Administration Bodies in Applying Civil Defense Measures

Article 28--The ministries and the other central bodies, as well as the executive committees of the county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipal people's council have the following tasks:

A) To work out and implement the measures necessary for the constant operation of their subordinate units in times of war and in other special situations in order to insure the normal progress of economic, political and social activity;

B) To organize and carry out, together with the working personnel and with their own technical means, actions to limit and eliminate the air raid consequences and those caused by natural disasters and catastrophies and to restore the production capacities of socialist units;

C) To work out the protection measures for working personnel and for material goods on the basis of the plans drawn up in times of peace;

D) To conduct studies and scientific research, to compile manufacturing reference material [documentatii de fabricatie] and designs and carry out experiments to improve civil defense measures and means on the basis of the material established in agreement with the Ministry of National Defense;

E) To see how the bodies of design and execution apply legal norms on securing shelters for civil defense and how these shelters are being maintained by the users;

F) To insure the dispersion and evacuation or working personnel and important material goods;

G) To insure the prevention, protection and training of people in areas that may be affected by nuclear and chemical accidents due to the activity of their subordinate units working with radioactive sources and chemical substances;

H) To inform the civil defense command and the civil defense general staffs in counties and Bucharest municipality about the state of the natural disaster and catastrophies such as flooding, earthquakes, heavy snowfalls, landslides, large fires, explosions, nuclear accidents, infection due to damaged installations dealing with noxious substances, in order to insure the timely intervention of military units and civil defense units.

Article 29--The Ministry of National Defense leads and coordinates the application of measures to protect the peoples and material goods in all socialist bodies and units throughout the country.

The minister of national defense presents reports and proposals to the Council for the Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania regarding the major measures to organize and insure civil defense and submits centralized plans on the people's dispersion and evacuation for approval.

Article 30--The Ministry of the Interior insures the measures necessary to maintain order in localities, to insure the movement of vehicles and people under specific conditions, the protection of goods in socialist units and of citizens in times of air raid alerts, the actions to disperse and evacuate people, to limit and eliminate air raid consequences and insures that citizens and socialist units respect the regulations and measures on civil defense.

Article 31--The minister of health, together with the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils, insure medical assistance for the citizens in times of war, and the necessary supplies and kinds of medical instruments and apparatuses, blood and blood substitutes, medicines, biological substances [biopreparate] and other means necessary to coordinate medical assistance.

Article 32--The Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications insures the stability of transportation and telecommunication in times of war, as well as the measures necessary for railroad transportation, automobile and naval transportation during the dispersion and evacuation of people, the transportation of wounded and telecommunication links to insure the civil defense activity.

Article 33--The Ministry of Electrical Power insures the stability and constant operation of the national power system in times of war, takes measures to restore it if destroyed or damaged and insures the sources of electrical power necessary to limit and eliminate air raid consequences.

Article 34--The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry establishes and insures the application of measures to protect animals, crops, fodder, grain and food; it takes measures to insure the kinds and quantity of installations, medicines and biological substances [biopreparate] necessary in times of war to carry out veterinary-medical and plant-medical actions.

Article 35--The executive committees and bureaus of the country, city and communal people's councils and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council insure the operating continuity of the communal administration, of roads to bridges so that economic, political and social activity can take place under normal conditions in times of war; they lead the actions to limit and eliminate air raid consequences and the consequences of natural disasters and catastrophies; they insure the people's participation in training for civil defense.

Chapter VI

Final Provisions

Article 36--The measures to insure the material and financial means, as well as other measures necessary for carrying out the civil defense activity are established by State Council decree.

Article 37--The ministries and the other central bodies shall formulate, in agreement with the Ministry of National Defense, specific regulations on implementing the civil defense measures.

ROMANIA LIBERA COMMENTS ON SEA, OCEAN RESOURCES RIGHTS

AU2917082 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 28 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Ion Stoica article: "The Sea and Ocean Resources To Benefit the Development of All States and Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Certainly, the enumeration [of sea and ocean resources] is not limited, it can be continued especially if we take into consideration the fact that research in this field is at a relatively incipient stage. However, one naturally asks: to whom do these great riches belong; who should benefit from their value; is it a process that undoubtedly implies the availability and use of an advanced technology?

The question is all the more valid since--due to the existence, on the one hand, of industrialized states and, on the other, of the developing countries or of poorly developed countries--the sea and ocean resources could now be exploited only by the technically advanced countries, a fact that would undoubtedly bring about a broadening--on this basis, too--of the economic gaps between states. Hence the need of giving material shape to two priority targets: seeking an appropriate legal framework which, on the basis of respect for the states' fundamental tasks, will reflect the interests of all countries, so that the exploration and exploitation of sea resources will be carried out in an equitable manner in the spirit of building the new international economic order and by giving concrete shape to the imperative of using them for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Proceeding from these desiderata, the sessions held up to now crystalized certain notions upon which the countries participating in the law of the sea conference had agreed. These notions include those on the territorial sea, the free sea, the sovereign rights of sovereign states over the continental shelf, the protection of the marine environment and navigation in international straits. However, complex aspects are still to be resolved, a requirement that was stressed both in speeches made during the preceding session and before resuming the conference proceedings. Briefly, they are problems referring to: basic principles that must govern the activity in international sea areas and submarine territories; access for land-locked states to the fish resources in the 200-mile economic zone; delimitation of maritime spaces between states; marine scientific research regime; offshore continental shelf limits, and ways and means of resolving possible differencs.

Each of these problems is of importance, and it is necessary to arrive at acceptable formulations and solutions for all, however, all agree that, due to its importance and implications, the requirement that emerges is to formulate a clear and equitable legal regime on the economic zone; that is the zone between the seashore and the distance of 200 miles offshore, the zone in which the given state exercises sovereign rights over resources, including aspects of scientific research and combating of pollution.

In this context it is expected that, through joint efforts by all, the current session will mark a new stage in the progress of the conference on the law of the sea and that it will bring about the consensus of the participants. One of the imperative requirements refers to the fact that the delimitation of the territorial sea, the continental shelf and the economic and international zone of submarine territories should be carried out on the basis of equitable principles and certain delimitation methods which will primarily include the agreement of those concerned. Stressing this idea, as it had done in former sessions, Romania believes that provisions are necessary that will avoid possible imbalances and that will give an impetus to technical and economic cooperation among all states. In our country's opinion, the economic zone must not become the absolute property of the one who declares it. The other states, especially the developing countries, irrespective of their geographical location, must have access to fish resources on the basis of mutually advantageous agreements. At the same time, the zone must be free for international navigation. As for the norms and mechanisms for the international zone of submarine territories, as well as for the free sea, they must be based on democratic principles and must correspond to the nature of mankind's common heritage. Here all countries must have the right to carry out scientific researches and the resources must be used on the basis of broad cooperation in the interest of the development of all states, especially of developing states.

TANJUG REPORTS JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

LD302151Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--delegate-members of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces met in Belgrade today to hear reports by Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on the security situation in the country. Apart from this, at separate sessions the delegates also adopted a number of laws in the sphere of foreign economic relations and of the judiciary.

At a separate session, the Federal Chamber favorably assessed the security situation in the country, noting that this situation is an expression of the general stability of our socialist self-managing society. The delegates today also adopted a report on the realization of self-protection in the system of self-management and a report on the implementation of the law on economic rehabilitation proceedings.

The delegates also adopted a resolution, preceded by long preparations and a prior exhaustive discussion in all social structures, on the socioeconomic position of women in self-managing society.

At its session, chaired by Zoran Polic, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a number of legislative and other legal acts concerning various matters. The chamber also adopted amendments and addenda to Yugoslavia's scheduled balance of payments and foreign exchange for this year and passed two laws of great importance for the economy: a law on customs tariffs and a law on investment of funds by foreign nationals in domestic organizations of associated labor.

At its session the chamber relieved Federal Court Judge Franc Artnak of his duties and elected Dr Dusan Cotic, hitherto assistant federal secretary for justice and federal administration, federal court judge.

Minic Discusses Belgrade CSCE

LD302000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Address by Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a joint session of the chambers of the assembly on 30 March]

[Text] Comrade delegates, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended after months of work. This meeting was the first multilateral step after the conference in Helsinki and this is perhaps why it was exposed to greater trials. We expected various difficulties concerning the work of this meeting due both to the unfavorable international conditions which accompanied it and to the sensitive nature of the questions it considered.

If one judges it by the final document, the Belgrade meeting achieved limited results; its real attainment with regard to the contents of the debate and the initiatives put forward is much greater. Consequently, the dissatisfaction voiced at the failure of the Belgrade meeting to reach accord on a number of concrete decisions on security and cooperation has not resulted in any belittling of the significance of the process initiated by CSCE or in skepticism concerning the future of this process.

Likewise, it would be unjustified to belittle in any way the significance of the final document of the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE. It is true that many initiatives and recommendations which were very nearly agreed on at the Belgrade meeting were not adopted because of lack of accord on the part of individual countries in a situation in which the agreement of all, the consensus, is essential for the adoption of every decision. These ideas are not in the final document but they remain as a signpost for the future joint efforts and actions.

It was shown that the exchange of views on the implementation of the final act of the CSCE, even when it is a very deep exchange, does not easily lead to a conclusion at this kind of meeting. This difficulty should be borne in mind in the future.

The Belgrade meeting nevertheless confirmed the vitality of the CSCE and of the essence of the obligations which stem from the final act and paved the way for further meetings within the framework of this common European policy.

Once more it was confirmed that the continuation of the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe is the only alternative which insures the consolidation of European security and cooperation.

The Belgrade meeting was burdened by breakdowns and by the slowdown in detente which has been evident for some time now and which is primarily caused by uncertainties and difficulties which have arisen in the relations between the great powers. The well-known exacerbation of the situations in the area of northern Africa and in the Middle East was also reflected unfavorably in the work of the meeting.

The European Continent itself has obviously not yet been spared negative phenomena such as attempts to legalize interference in the internal affairs of individual countries in the interest of preserving the balance of forces between the blocs.

The problem also lies in the fact that on the broadest scale certain European questions are still changing slowly although changes are inevitable. We have always stressed, and this was also confirmed at this meeting, that Europe is not isolated from broader international political and economic developments and that problems cannot be solved within a narrow circle of countries, especially not on any bloc basis. The desire for the democratization of international relations is deep and universal and represents one of the main trends in the development of international relations in our time.

About 100 proposals were made during the intensified work and debate at the Belgrade meeting, but very little of that, very few of these proposals were adopted in the final document of the Belgrade meeting. Narrow, momentary and bloc-based interests involving prestige were imposed.

The nonaligned and neutral countries may be satisfied because they did not succumb for one single moment to this kind of approach and this kind of presure. Many participants paid tribute to them for their constructive and dynamic role, but, even more important, they became more aware and confident of the fact that they were acting from the positions of broader, all-European interests. The action capability and the solidarity of the neutral and nonaligned countries within the framework of the CSCE, in our view, achieved a very significant level on this occasion.

Detente in the military sphere cannot be promoted because of the confrontation of bloc attitudes at the meeting. In our view it is in this respect that the expectations of the European public failed most to be realized.

However, the debate on military measures of relaxation, in other words on the strengthening of measures leading to greater trust and on disarmament, was very searching, serious and intense, although no new obligations were accepted in this field. In view of the role of the military factor in the relations between the participating countries, this debate will be significant with regard to the fresh efforts made in other forums, especially at the special session of the UN General Assembly. At the same time, it serves as one more warning that the opposition to the process of disarmament and to attempts to contest the monopoly in this sphere will be very tough. One must cherish no illusions with respect to detente, either, which is still fragile and subject to retrogressive phenomena. We consider that in the present circumstances as well the fundamental assumptions of the Helsinki final act which concern the reductions of armed forces and armaments, especially on the regional scale, should constitute the basis for the new joint efforts aimed at strengthening security in Europe. The speediest beginning of the process of the reduction of armed forces and armaments and the speediest broadening and strengthening of measures aimed at increasing trust in Europe represent, in our deepest view, the most pressing goal and task at the present stage of detente or, in other words, of security in Europe.

Although its security above all lies in the power of its internal unity and self-managing socialist development, in the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, and in its policy of nonalinement, our country is aware that it cannot separate this security from the larger frame of European and world security and that it increases its own security by contributing to the strengthening of general security.

Having in mind the difficulties encountered by the Mediterranean problem--the Mediterranean dimension of European security and cooperation--since Helsinki, we believe that the Belgrade meeting has achieved an important, although still not the desired, scope in this field. This time the Mediterranean region has been placed closer to the framework of CSCE negotiations, and cooperation in this field will be specifically discussed at the meeting of experts in Malta in February 1979 before the next CSCE meeting in Madrid.

Sooner or later, within the CSCE framework or outside it, the essence of this problem of security in the Mediterranean region will have to be firmly approached in order to transform the region into a zone of peace and cooperation instead of one of military competition, a principle on which the conference of heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries in Colombo in 1976 adopted a very clear stance.

What is happening in this area now requires urgent steps by the entire international community to solve the crisis in the Middle East on permanent and just bases. The latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon is only another drastic confirmation of the topicality and acuteness of this problem.

Other unsolved questions in this region, such as the Cyprus crisis, also point in this direction. Without peace in the Mediterranean there is no certain or lasting peace or security in Europe. This was also pointed out by those Mediterranean countries with nonparticipant status in their speeches and contributions at the Belgrade meeting--I mean here the non-European Mediterranean countries.

In the separate area of human rights, new ideological confrontation open up as part of a wider competition which can obscure the character and aims of the process begun by the CSCE.

In this respect, the real assessment of the importance of the humanitarian dimension of detente and relations, especially in Europe, should not be underestimated by anyone. We must not, however, degrade what has already been achieved by overemphasizing one question such as the problem of human rights, even though we may attach great importance to this question.

The variety of systems and experiences and the constant development processes make cooperation in the field of the so-called third basket very important, but least of all in the sense of competition from the bloc and ideological positions. The Belgrade meeting convinced us even more that these questions must be considered with a full sense of responsibility and with the awareness that much is still to be done in each country to fully implement human rights and expand human contacts, refraining at the same time from attempts to use this topic as a means for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Unexploited possibilities and unrealized proposals in the field of humanitarian and other cooperation in the third basket can serve as encouragement to all to continue still more rapidly their unilateral efforts and adaptation of practice in all countries, following the standards which we adopted in the final Helsinki document. This can be done in a quiet manner and without unrealistic expectations.

In this sense, our country remains very interested in the promotion of all humanitarian aspects of relations and cooperation in Europe in a way which contributes to the expansion of cooperation and rapprochement. This also guided us in our attempts at the Belgrade meeting to confirm and strengthen the stance of the final Helsinki document, which refers to the rights and position of national minorities.

Economic cooperation has its own logic of development outside CSCE, but in our opinion it is a pity that here, too, the expected political impulse and the adoption of concrete obligations did not materialize, especially as regards the overcoming of trade barriers and discrimination, industrial cooperation and so on. Unfortunately, as in other sectors this field shared the fate of the coordination of the entire document whereby the achievement of results in one area was conditional on the situation in another area. The forthcoming session of the European Economic Commission should use the positive aspects of this debate and take new practical steps to promote economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation in Europe. Our country also strived to get the Belgrade meeting to adopt an active attitude toward the building of a new international economic order. This theme was very alive at the Belgrade meeting and we are convinced that the participating states will make an active contribution in the common efforts which are due in this field, especially since the countries which participate in the CSCE include almost all developed countries in the world.

At the beginning of the Belgrade meeting, we pointed out the need to oppose a restrictive application of the final Helsinki document, as well as the tendencies to upset its equilibrium and damage its essence and explicitness. Within these frameworks, narrow interpretations of certain provisions of the final document also appeared at the Belgrade meeting, interpretations that treated some provisions in a static manner, although this document is important in the very fact that it represents a clear mandate to go forward. It is necessary to take these phenomena and this behavior and their variants into account during the preparations next year for the meeting in Madrid.

We hope, however, that the experience of the Belgrade meeting and the results of three groups of experts will create in the meantime still wider frameworks for a new, thorough debate and a strengthening of the process of agreement-making in Madrid in 1980, which will be the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Helsinki final document.

Many ideas expounded during the meaningful debate in Belgrade can above all serve as an encouragement for unilateral and bilateral application of the final document. These aspects of implementation should not be underestimated by anyone.

In the meantime, until Madrid, it is possible to promote further the practice in the political, military, economic and humanitarian fields of mutual relations especially by bilateral agreements and consultations. Patiently, with the necessary persistence, and without mutual accusations and searching for those guilty of what has been missed in the past period, it is possible to enrich the already important experience on the long-term road of implementation of the Helsinki final document.

The positive fund of experiences also includes many initiatives by European statesmen in keeping with the already known [word indistinct] and statements made during the Belgrade meeting. Our government, the chambers of this assembly, other federal organs, sociopolitical organizations and numerous institutions and individuals highly appreciate this interest and commitment and are prepared to further construct on this basis bridges of confidence with every partner, with each country which participates in CSCE, and with other countries.

Our country can feel pleased that the Belgrade meeting insured the continuity of multilateral actions by convening three meetings of experts before the Madrid meeting. They are: the meeting at Montreux on "peaceful solution of disputes, the meeting in Bonn called a "scientific forum" and the meeting in Valletta on "Mediterranean cooperation." We shall take an active part in them because they should make possible the necessary frameworks for promoting cooperation in these important concrete fields as well.

In 2 years, 35 states will meet in Madrid at the second meeting since Helsinki. It would be good if this meeting were held at the ministerial level and if the prospects for a new summit meeting were considered in due course. This latter idea was also put forward by Comrade Tito and some European statesmen.

We hope that during the period prior to Madrid it will be possible to stabilize and enrich the processes of detente with new dynamism in the interest of further democratization of international relations and the strengthening of peace and security in all regions.

In any case, the Belgrade meeting has identified areas in which it is possible to expect easier progress in Madrid as well as areas where there are still uncertainties and serious obstacles on the road of applying the final Helsinki document. It will be necessary to start removing these obstacles without hesitation in order to insure a more successful process of negotiations and agreement-making.

Comrade delegates, allow me to conclude with our assessment that the Belgrade meeting, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, was held in difficult conditions and that in spite of all difficulties it managed to confirm the vitality of the final Helsinki document and to insure without hesitation the continuation of the process which was begun by the CSCE. These new possibilities must now be filled with meaningful actions and new, intensified efforts.

The slower process of detente in the world has been reflected in the Belgrade meeting, but it is significant that deteriorated circumstances could not stop the process which had been started by the CSCE in Helsinki with the decisions contained in the final document.

Just as it took a long time to coordinate the final Helsinki document, there is every prospect that it will also take a rather long time to get used to the application of this document and its principles and decisions in a balanced and comprehensive manner. In this respect, the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE was the first such verification and had no precedent in the practice of international intercourse. It is known, after all, that there are great difficulties in applying new principles and criteria for cooperation--international cooperation on the basis of the principle of equality--not only in Europe but in the world in general.

Only a few years ago it was impossible to suppose that 35 countries participating in the CSCE would talk for months about very sensitive themes, very sensitive problems of their mutual relations. The nature of this meeting was such that what was achieved can be least measured by the length of the adopted document. Nobody should be discouraged by the apparently great disharmony between the effort that has been made and the results reflected in the final document.

Any underestimation of the importance of these results does not contribute to but harms further joint efforts of the countries participating in the CSCE to strengthen European security and cooperation by means of wider, integral and dynamic application of the final Helsinki document.

Comrade delegates, it was very difficult for our country as the host to insure to all participants equally favorable and undisturbed working conditions. Our known stances and their principled presentation at this meeting in connection with each question which was considered, as well as the stay and direct contact over several months of foreign delegations and through them of their governments with our experience, our practice and our policy, have strengthened the reputation and international position of Yugoslavia and created new room for the strengthening of friendly relations and understanding with the countries participating in the CSCE, as well as with all other countries.

TANJUG: CARTER VISIT TO BRAZIL ACHIEVES MINIMUM OBJECTIVES

LD3023462 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Brasilia, March 30, TANJUG--The official part of President Carter's visit to Brazil has ended without any visible results and with key Brazilian-U.S. differences untouched.

Brazil's nuclear treaty with West Germany and human rights, the two subjects which have been upsetting Brazilian-U.S. relations over the past two years, were skillfully avoided during President Carter's meeting with his host, Brazilian President Geisel. However, these problems led to what practically was a break between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Brazilian Minister for External Relations Azeredo da Silveira, so that there are now "well-founded hopes" that the visit will end without an official communique.

Nobody expected any spectacular results to follow from Carter's visit to Brazil. However, both sides are now seeking to minimize the gravity of the break. Americans are evidently pleased with the achievements of the minimum objective of the visit, i.e. reaffirmation of the mutual consultations accord.

Brazilians have accepted with obvious pleasure Carter's thesis about "mutual responsibility" in regard to the most acute problems. Nonetheless, they see the visit as being rather an occasion for "more clear relations to crystallize."

Brazilians have nothing against Carter's proposal for hold the "consultations at the highest, presidential level" if it is established that they are based on mutual respect and non-interference in their internal affairs.

CKREBIC COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD3012457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[N. Pulkin interview with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Serbia: "Facets of Cooperation"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by a government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia headed by D. Ckrebic, president of the republic's Executive Council, has ended. This is what the head of the delegation said about the results of the visit:

The visit passed exceptionally successfully. Questions of further development of long-term ties between Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet relations were discussed at the meeting with M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Members of the delegation also met with and had fruitful talks with other officials. In particular they discussed the opportunities for intensifying industrial cooperation and specialization between our enterprises. We are interested in the Soviet Union's broadest participation in the fulfillment of our economic programs, including the development of energy, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, agriculture, and the oil refining industry. The Smederevo metallurgical combine equipped with first-class Soviet installations may serve as an example of successful cooperation.

For their part, D. Ckrebic continued, the Yugoslav machinebuilders, who have been cooperating with their Soviet colleagues for many years now, are displaying interest in expanding deliveries of metallurgical and nuclear equipment.

Our leading motor vehicle building enterprise, the Crvena Zastava, is planning to increase coordinated deliveries of components for Zhiguli's and braking gears for the Kama truck plant. We also discussed questions of purchasing a house construction combine and water purifying devices for Belgrade and the opening of a store in Moscow for the sale of Yugoslav goods.

The implementation of the agreements reached, D. Ckrebic said in conclusion, will promote the mutually advantageous development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Received by Dolanc, Grlickov

AU3015HOY Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The CCP study delegation led by Li I-mang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, has had talks with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also received the CCP study delegation.

The talks between members of the CCP Central Committee study delegation and Stane Dolanc and Aleksandar Grlickov proceeded in an open, very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Further Report

LD301840Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the Communist Party of China, now in this country at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today visited the Central Committee of the LCY and were guests of its Presidency. Members of the delegation met and had friendly talks with the secretary of the Presidency's Executive Committee.

The delegation, led by Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the CPC Central Committee Li I-mang, was later received by Secretary in the Executive Committee [of] the LCY Presidency Dr Aleksandar Grlickov.

During the meeting, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Dr Grlickov informed the Chinese delegation members about preparations for the 11th Congress of the LCY and the fundamental theses to be discussed at [the] congress.

In this context Dr Grlickov discussed the development of socialist self-management relations in Yugoslav society, improvements in the political system aimed at ensuring the working class the possibilities of fullest possible decision-making on the conditions and results of one's own work, and ways for resolving the problems concerning the country's further accelerated development.

Dr Grlickov also spoke of the policy of non-alignment as a long-term orientation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, pointing out that the continuity of this orientation will be reaffirmed at the 11th Congress of the LCY. He also dwelt with the League's positions on fundamental questions of the workers' and progressive movement in the world.

Li I-mang thanked for the hospitality offered his delegation in Yugoslavia and stressed the great successes and achievements its members had been able to learn about during their visits to many working collectives in Yugoslavia.

He said that Yugoslav socialist self-management suits the social-historical conditions and specific characteristics of Yugoslavia.

Major successes have been achieved in the construction of socialism in Yugoslavia owing to self-management, Li I-mang stated.

An exchange of opinions on current questions of the international situation and trends in the workers' and progressive movement took place during the meeting.

During the meeting both sides noted the very successful all-round development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations, the main stamp and contribution to which had been given by the talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It was pointed out that the current visit by the study delegation of the Communist Party of China constitutes another contribution to the advancement of relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China.

These relations will be enhanced with new forms and contents in the future. One contribution to this will be given by a forthcoming visit to China by a study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

TITO CONGRATULATES GREEK PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU292234Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic:

"On the occasion of Greece's independence anniversary, it is with particular satisfaction that I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, warm greetings and wishes for the constant progress of the friendly Greek people and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that the traditionally friendly links and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will continue to become stronger in our common interest and will contribute to achieving better international understanding, peaceful coexistence and peace in the world."

PAIGC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD310012Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG)--"Nonalignment is the great guarantee to Africa for preserving independence and for achieving the ideal of its unity. Therefore, there is no free state on the African Continent which has not joined this movement," stated in an interview to TANJUG the delegation head of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), Olivio Pires. The delegation today ended its seven-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Pires stated that imperialism and enemies of African unity are trying to sow mistrust and conflicts on the continent and that it is a component part of a global strategy aimed at weakening the entire movement of nonalignment.

However, he expressed the conviction that inter-African conflicts and discord are of momentary nature and that, among other things, the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade will help to surmount misunderstandings and strengthen the movement as a whole.

Olivio Pires, who is Executive Committee member of the PAIGC party, described his visit to Yugoslavia as "very successful" and as "the beginning of a new stage" in cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

"We shall never forget the assistance which arrived from Yugoslav forces to us during the anticolonial war", he said. "In peace, however, we need assistance and cooperation of another kind, and possibilities of that cooperation are not small".

Students from Guinea-Bissau and from Cape Verde Islands are attending Yugoslav universities, he emphasized. Help of Yugoslav physicians and technical experts is also precious. However, the Guinean agriculture offers the greatest possibilities of bilateral cooperation.

Olivio Pires stated that a project according to which the construction of the ports of Sao Vicente and Praia (on the Cape Verde Islands) would be entrusted to Yugoslavs had already been made. During the visit detailed talks on all this were held, he said.

Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands struggle with many difficulties, Pires said, and colonial heritage heavily burdens them. During 500 years of the Portuguese rule, for example, no population census was ever conducted, so that it is only estimated that 800,000 people live in Guinea-Bissau and 300,000 people in the Cape Verde Islands. One soft drink factory only has been inherited from the Portuguese, and it was constructed exclusively for the needs of colonial troops. More than 97 per cent of the population were illiterate at the time when the country gained independence (in autumn 1974).

BORBA VIEWS LCY ROLE PROVIDED FOR BY STATUTE AMENDMENTS

AU3011151Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Where Decisions Are Made"]

[Text] The preparations for the 11th LCY Congress have reached the closing stage with the recently held session of the LCY Central Committee.

Draft amendments and supplements to the LCY statute which adapt the method and manner of work of the League of Communists, its organizations and members to the conditions in which decisive steps are being taken for the further development of socialist self-management, and their incorporation into the overall system in which associated labor, workers and citizens have a decisive say in adopting decisions, in carrying out policies in their work organizations, circle and the society as a whole, will soon be introduced for public discussion.

For this reason, the amendments attracting the most attention are those which refer to the work of the League of Communists in the developed mechanism of socialist self-management under the conditions of pluralism of self-managing interests, existing contradictions and differences in views. A whole new (second) chapter on this topic, "The Role, Tasks and Manner of Activity of the LCY in the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy," has been written into the statute.

The search for and formulation of new solutions have been based on the position that the League of Communists, its organizations and members must be present wherever self-managing political life takes place and where decisions are adopted. They must be present in the developed mechanism of self-management as its inner driving force and not as something above or outside the system and as a force which gives directives on what and how something should be done or which is a passive observer of everything that happens.

For this reason, it is stressed in the statute that communists are obliged to mobilize with force of argument, example and initiative the broadest possible strata of workers and citizens who accept socialism, self-management, equality and independence, regardless of ideological, religious and other convictions, to work jointly with them on building socialist self-management, while opposing all nonself-managing methods.

In this developed mechanism (in certain social organizations and organs of the socio-political organizations it will have its delegations, delegates and representatives), the League of Communists will appear as a leading political force but not as a protagonist of a political monopoly, partner or competitor. In this democratic system the League of Communists will, with democratic methods and in equitable dialog with other working people, struggle to find the best possible solutions, based on socialist content, to overcome the existing contradictions.

Instead of issuing directives and of stipulating what work should be done and how the League of Communists, its organizations and members must, with force of argument and the authority of truth but not of hierarchy, fight for the working class' programmatic goals and for an increasingly freer development of the society on the fundations of socialist self-management.

And this means, as is envisaged, that communists and their organizations, together with other self-managers and the self-managing and delegate organs and citizens in the socio-political and social organizations, will through initiatives, proposals and criticism participate on an equal footing in democratic discussion, adoption of positions, preparation of proposals, adoption of decisions on all vital questions of socialist self-managing development and will be fully responsible for this.

Including themselves in the developed mechanism of socialist self-management, neither organizations nor communists can be engulfed by it. They must retain a certain independence and critical position because they are, nonetheless, responsible for the socialist substance of decisions.

Naturally, the new statutory solutions are only a framework for the substance and will be implemented in practice through appropriate activity by the masses and together with the masses, through which the League of Communists will conform itself and self-management.

REPUBLICS NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL, REPUBLICAN POSTS

Croatian Nominees

AU3011152Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Zagreb, 14 March--On the basis of broad consultations and coordinated views of all sociopolitical organizations in the socialist Republic of Croatia, the Coordination Committee for Cadre Policy in the socialist Republic of Croatia has nominated the following candidates for posts in the republic and the federation:

Comrade Marijan Cvetkovic, currently vice president of the SFRY Assembly, for president of the republican conference of the SAWP of Croatia;

Comrade Ivan Kukoc, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for vice president of the SFRY Assembly;

Comrade Dr Ivo Perisin, president of the Assembly of Croatia, for president of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy;

Comrades Bogdan Crnobrnja, member of the delegation of the socialist Republic of Croatia to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Stjepan Funaric-Jota, delegate from the socialist Republic of Croatia to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; and Mihajlo Javorski, delegate from the socialist Republic of Croatia to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, as presidents of bodies of the SFRY Assembly;

Comrade Dr Ivo Margan, president of the republican conference of the SAWP of Croatia, as vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Assembly;

Comrades Josip Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vajo Skenozic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Ante Zelic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the socialist Republic of Croatia, as members of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Assembly.

Macedonian Candidates

LD3021107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, March 30 (TANJUG)--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia today nominated Lazar Kolisevski and Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov for members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency from this Yugoslav republic. Trpe Jakovlevski was nominated for executive secretary in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency.

At a session today, the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee adopted the proposal for Angel Cemerski, hitherto president of the Republican Central Committee, to be re-elected Central Committee president of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Lazar Kolisevski, a metalworker before the war, was born in 1914. He is now member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency. Kolisevski was the participant in the people's liberation war since its very beginning and is the holder of the "National Hero" order, the highest Yugoslav order for war merits. Since 1943 up until 1963 he was Central Committee president of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Aleksandar Grlickov, holder of doctorate in economics, was born in 1923. He was the participant in the people's liberation war since the very beginning. Among the posts he has occupied to date is that of vice-president of the Federal Executive Council. Grlickov is now secretary in the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency and is engaged in questions of international workers' and communist movement.

Angel Cemerski, an economics graduate, was born in 1923. Since the end of the people's liberation war, in which he participated from the very beginning, he held various government and party offices in the Republic of Macedonia. Since 1969 he has been Central Committeee president of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Trpe Jakovlevski, graduate of a university-level school of political sciences, was born in 1925. Since the end of the people's liberation war, in which he also participated from the beginning, he occupied various functions in the Republic of Macedonia and was the ambassador of Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia. He is now chairman of the Federal Committee for Science and Culture.

VOJVODINA COMMUNISTS DISCUSS TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD3023317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Territorial defense in the socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has been considerably broadened and strengthened since the 10th LCY Congress and is today ready and able to resist any aggressor over both the broader and the narrower area.

This assessment was made by the provincial consultative meeting of communists, which was held today to discuss the further development and preparations for territorial defense. The meeting was also attended by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Bosko Krunic, deputy president of the provincial committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists, and Col Gen [name indistinct].

Everybody is convinced that the new method of organizing the League of Communists in territorial defense has yielded exceptionally good results and that this organizational structure should be retained. The fact that one out of four members of territorial defense is a member of the League of Communists, it was stressed, contributes to the universally favorable situation in territorial defense. The class and national structure of the League of Communists and all the units and command posts of territorial defense has been noticeably improved and the moral-political standard is high. A powerful impetus has been given to this by the development of self-management relations and the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and national equality of all the nations and nationalities and the nonalined policy of our country.

Despite the great progress achieved in territorial defense over the last 4 years, it was noted that the all possibilities and forms of struggle and resistance have not yet been utilized.

Territorial defense does not consist only of units and command posts nor is it seen in this way here, it was stated at the meeting, especially as the classical layout--the division into the front and the rear--disappears in present-day conditions of combat and resistance. The greatest attention must be devoted to the training of the population and to the further socialization of territorial defense. This means that it is indispensable to develop many more forms of combat and resistance because of the different forms of aggression which exist today. The development of territorial defense should be adapted to the specific aspects of the socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Territorial defense represents the interests of every working man and citizen as well as the broadest interests--those of the working class and of our society as a whole. The understanding of this is of exceptional importance for the successful activity of the League of Communists, especially in present-day conditions of the development of our political system of socialist self-management.

VJESNIK ON ANTI-MACEDONIAN STANCE OF BULGARIAN WRITERS

AU301024Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Branko Petrovski report]

[Excerpt] Sofia--The Bulgarian Writers' Union is an organization which does not want to cooperate with Yugoslav writers.

This is not admitted by Dragomir Asenov, by well-known writer Dimitur Panayotov or by Bozhko Bozhkov, writers responsible for cooperation with foreign countries. They say that the key to this problem lies with us, but they skillfully avoid the question of why they do not want to sign a protocol on cooperation if it is written in the Macedonian language, or rather in one of the languages of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights.

You do not want to translate our contemporary writers, Panayotov charges, while we translate your writers. Look, we even have Nusic's plays in the theater, and we have translated books by Andric and Krleza.

When you speak about translations, why not translate a contemporary Macedonian writer, for instance Blaze Koneski, we ask our interlocutors.

We translate only what our readers want, they reply.

Thus, the circle of cooperation is closed. It is obvious that the Bulgarian writers have adjusted themselves well to negating Macedonia. The Bulgarian publisher does not want to publish a book by a Macedonian author, but Bulgarian writers write novels about certain events in Macedonia, portraying them in the way they want, usually in a distorted way.

Thus, a certain Serafim Severnyak wrote a novel about Ohrid during World War II. He naturally "forgets" that Bulgaria was on the side of fascism, but he nicely described the case when gold was collected in Ohrid to pay ransom to the Germans so that they would not destroy the town. In Severnyak's version of the well-known event (the Vardar film enterprise made a film about it some 10 years ago), the people of Ohrid collect gold to ransom two Bulgarian soldiers whom the Germans sentenced to death.

How can one speak now about cooperation when a colleague of our interlocutor Asenov writes his story in a way which presents differently the facts which the people of Ohrid still remember? They say: The key to cooperation is on your side. But they do not understand that we do not want to be underrated, nor allow one of our peoples to be negated or the facts of our history to be distorted.

BRIEFS

DIMITRIJEVIC, DEPARTING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Bosko Dimitrijevic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communication and member of the Federal Executive Committee, received Stefan Petrov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the SFRY, for a farewell visit today. During the meeting, talks were held on transportation cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

BELGRADE LEAGUE CANDIDATES NOMINATED--At its session today the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade adopted the list of candidates for the most responsible positions in the League of Communists of Belgrade. It nominated Dusan Gligorijevic as candidate for president of the city conference and Ratko Butulija as candidate for secretary of the city committee. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU]

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